



# The Antiquary.



SEPTEMBER, 1897.

## Notes of the Month.

WITH the close of the winter session and the advent of fine summer weather the outdoor work of the various societies is in full vigour. The more serious work of excavation has been going on in different parts of the country, and at a later period we shall hope to be able to record satisfactory results. The excursions and outdoor meetings of a number of societies have been held, notably so those of the Royal Archæological Institute at Dorchester, and of the British Archæological Association at Conway. Of the former of these two meetings an account will be found in another part of the present number, and we need say but little in these notes regarding it. The meeting of the British Archæological Association at Conway has taken place too late for us to be able to record it on the present occasion. Several local societies have also held outdoor meetings and excursions. In a few instances these meetings have taken too much the form of picnics, but in others, where more serious work has been attempted, we have endeavoured to give a brief account of them.

One of the more definite results of the meeting at Dorchester is likely to be the excavation of the earthworks known as Maiden Castle. Considerable difference of opinion as to their age and character was evinced during the meeting, and Lord Dillon humorously remarked that he hoped the three local antiquaries (Messrs. Green, Cunningham, and Moule), who had specially studied the subject, would continue to pick holes in

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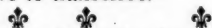
each other's theories, so that the truth might in the end be ascertained. Professor Boyd Dawkins, at a later stage of the proceedings, suggested that an excavation of the Maiden Castle was most desirable, upon which Lord Dillon moved the following resolution: "That this meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute heartily approves of the proposition made by Professor Boyd Dawkins for the systematic investigation of Maiden Castle, believing that such a step, carefully undertaken under his direction, will be of the first importance towards the elucidation of its earliest history." This was seconded by Dr. Cox, and after a little demur on the part of some of the members, who thought the Institute had enough work on its hands as it was, the motion was carried *nem. con.* It was understood, however, that the resolution merely signified that the Institute endorsed Professor Dawkins's suggestion, and was not thereby saddling itself with any fresh work.

The Shropshire Archæological Society held, on July 15, a very successful excursion in the neighbourhood of the Brown Clee Hill. The first place visited was Cleobury North Church, with its Early English chancel arch and early thirteenth-century font. The chief object of interest visited during the day was Abdon Burf, a pre-Roman settlement which crowns the Brown Clee Hill. The Burf is an enclosure surrounded by a rampart of stone, and within it may be traced a considerable number of stone circles. A paper on the subject was read by the Rev. T. Anden, F.S.A., who thought that the Iberians were settled here. The Rev. A. Thursby-Pelham also gave an address regarding it.

Two discoveries have recently been made in connection with the Grammar School at Appleby. The other day, in looking through some of the old volumes in the school library, Mr. R. E. Leach, the head-master, found a copy of the *Doctrinale* of Alexander Grammaticus, printed by Pynson at Temple Bar in 1492. This was the first dated book by Pynson. There are many other interesting books in the library, though none so notable as this. When the discovery became known an offer

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to purchase the volume for a large sum was made by the trustees of one of the chief libraries in the North, but this was, for the present at all events, declined. The second interesting "find" has been made by Mr. Arthur F. Leach, F.S.A., of the Charity Commission. The history of the school has long been known as dating back more than 400 years — to 1478, when the school is alluded to with regard to the possession of one of the chantries attached to the parish church. Mr. A. F. Leach has been examining the old records of the borough, and has found an enormous number of documents which had apparently never been thoroughly overhauled; those which he saw carried the history of the chantries back into the reign of Edward III. Mr. Leach stated that if the Town Council would allow him to have the documents, so that he might go through them properly, he believed it would be found that the Appleby Grammar School is even older still. At the monthly meeting of the Council on August 11 it was unanimously agreed to lend Mr. Leach all the deeds which he might desire to transcribe.



The first two days' meeting for the present year of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society took place on Thursday and Friday, July 15 and 16. The members assembled at Shap Station about eleven o'clock, and drove at once to Keld to see a chantry chapel, which had long been desecrated and transformed by partitions and floors into a cottage. The walls, however, are sound, and the tracery of the east window remains, so that the vicar of Shap, who has just purchased the chapel, will have no difficulty in converting it again into a place of worship—a mission chapel for the hamlet of Keld. As the party drove to Keld, and from thence to Shap Church and Gunnerkeld, small but active boys perched on top of the Guggleby Stone and on other boulders indicated by vigorous waving of flags the positions of the survivors of the "several huge stones of a pyramidal form" recorded by Camden. The local legend says that they extended from Shap to the Kop Stone on Moor Divock, a distance of 7 miles. A continuous alignment there can never have been, but it is not im-

probable that up-ended boulders here and there guided the traveller from one place to the other. A line of flags indicated the path from the high road to the great double stone circle at Gunnerkeld, of which the outer circle is about 100 feet in diameter, and the inner 50 feet. The ruins of a violated cist in the centre prove clearly that the circle has been a place of sepulchre. An account of it by Mr. C. W. Dymond, F.S.A., is in the fourth volume of the Society's Transactions. A return was then made to the carriages, and the party drove to Crosby Ravensworth; but *en route* a halt was made to view an ancient settlement, which was marked out by flags. As a visit would have involved a climb over a six-foot wall of loose stones, a view alone was had, and sufficed, as the settlement is close to the highway, and the carriages drew up together to enable the riders to listen to the vicar of Shap, who addressed them from the top of the aforesaid wall. The fine modern church at Crosby Ravensworth was visited, and here it was announced that the visit to Gaythorne Hall must be abandoned, owing to illness there. Orton Church was visited instead, and the headquarters at Shap Wells Hotel were reached in time for dinner. All the day the roads followed were at a great height above the sea-level, and the views over the fells and the lake hills were magnificent. The admirable arrangements were made by the Rev. J. Whiteside, the vicar of Shap, who, by the way, at Shap Church gave an excellent account thereof.



On the second day the party drove over Shap Fells to Kendal, where the old waggon road between England and Scotland, and the still older Pack-horse track, were pointed out at frequent intervals. Forest Hall (*i.e.*, Fawcett Forest Manor Hall) was passed, while Chancellor Ferguson showed the various places at which the Highlanders of the 1745 had difficulties with their artillery and baggage. Selside Church and hall were visited, and described by Rev. J. J. Clarke. Kendal was reached for lunch, after which, by permission of Canon Trench, the huge five-aisled church was visited, and a paper read by Mr. J. F. Curwen. The next (and last) stage was Stonecross, the residence of Mr. J. Swainson, an old member of the Society. From his

beautiful grounds a distant view was had of the camp at Watercrock on the opposite side of the river, the angles and gates being marked by red and white flags. Thirty years has the Society been in existence, but it has never succeeded in getting permission to visit Watercrock! On this occasion the flags were only allowed on condition of a money payment! Chancellor Ferguson told the little that is known of the camp. Afterwards welcome tea was provided by Mr. and Mrs. Swainson, and the party dispersed after a most enjoyable meeting.



The following papers were on the Society's agenda: "A Bloomery at Coniston," W. G. Collingwood and H. S. Cowper, F.S.A.; "Seal and Signature of Archdeacon Bowerbank," Rev. J. Wilson; "Recent Discoveries": (i.) Altar at Baldwinholme; (ii.) Urns in Botchergate; (iii.) Inscription from Old Church Lane, Brampton, the President; "The Shap Stones," the President; "Mural Paintings," Rev. Canon Bower; "Lintel Inscription at Reagill," Rev. J. Whiteside; "The Mountain Sheep, its Marking and Numbering," Rev. T. Ellwood; "Queen Mary's Benevolence to the See of Carlisle," Rev. J. Wilson; "Hogback at Gosforth," Rev. W. S. Calverley, F.S.A.; "The Custom House Chest, Carlisle," the President; "An Old Chair belonging to Mr. John Morland, of Redgate," G. Watson; "Excavations on the Roman Wall near Gilsland Station," Mrs. Hodgson. Most of them were taken as read, the formal business of the annual meeting, the re-election of the officials, the election of new members, and a financial statement taking up much time. The weather was perfect, and there were about seventy ladies and gentlemen present, including the President (Chancellor Ferguson, Carlisle), the High Sheriff of Cumberland (Colonel Irwin, Lynehow), and Mrs. Irwin; Mr. Bellasis, the Lancaster Herald; the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford and Mrs. Magrath; Canon Trench, Kendal; H. S. Cowper, F.S.A.; Rev. W. S. Calverley, F.S.A.; W. O. Roper, F.S.A.; Canon Winslow, Wooler; Mr. Hodgson, Newby Grange; Colonel Sewell and Mrs. Sewell, Brandlingill; the Rev. James Whiteside, Shap; the Rev. R. S. G. Green, Croplin; Mr. Edward Tyson, Maryport, and others.

From the preceding notes, it will be seen that the Cumberland and Westmorland Society make great use of flags on their excursions, for marking angles and gates of camps, and objects not readily accessible without trespassing. They did this most extensively in 1896 in the famous pilgrimage along the Roman wall; they flagged out the stone wall, earth vallum, and all camps in Cumberland from the Northumberland boundary to the Solway. The flags cost very little: 80 rough poles 6 feet long, by about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick, sharpened at one end, cost 10s. 6d., and the stuff for the flags 8s. It should be got a yard broad, and a square yard makes four triangular flags. Cut it first into two pieces a yard long by half a yard broad, and then cut these along the diameter. Nail the shortest edge of the flag to the flag-staff, with an acute angle of the flag at the top. These are the flags used by the Royal Engineers in surveying, and show very well; the best colours are red and white. The local vicar or schoolmaster will generally arrange to send boys to put the flags up, who will expect a few coppers. No difficulty is found; farmers, gamekeepers, etc., will all help. As the flags cost so little, it is often most economical to leave them, and not bother to collect them.



A topic of general interest at the meeting of the Society related to the extensive explorations made at Furness Abbey during the last twelve months by a small body of antiquaries, led by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, the assistant-secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and Chancellor Ferguson. Members of the latter Society, who have recently visited the abbey after an interval, were emphatic in their praises of the work done, which, from the point of view of an antiquary, has completely changed the aspect of certain parts of the pile. Chancellor Ferguson informed the local archaeologists that Mr. St. John Hope, who has done more work of this kind at abbeys than any living man, carefully superintended the excavations. An enormous mass of earth and rubbish had been taken away, and the searchers were rewarded by the clearing out of what they believe to have been the Abbot's buildings.

There remains yet a great deal of measuring and some excavating to be done on the site of the frater. The extensive nature of the work undertaken may be assumed from the fact that thirty men were engaged digging for a considerable period, and eight or nine horses and carts were constantly employed in conveying away the hundreds of tons of rubbish. The total cost will not exceed £200, which has been raised by subscription. The work will be resumed during the present month of September.



We have received from Mrs. Spencer of Bridgend in South Wales a photograph (which is, unfortunately, too much shaded for reproduction as a block) of an old blast furnace in Glamorganshire. Mrs. Spencer writes that the remains of this very ancient blast furnace, called in Welsh "Y Gwaith Haiarn" (The Iron Works), are the ruins of perhaps the oldest in the kingdom. "It stands on the left hand of the river Ogmere, about a mile from Bridgend. The situation on the windward side of the hill is considered to be conclusive proof of its remote origin long before an artificial air blast was ever thought to be possible. Out of these ruins grows a most venerable sycamore tree, its gnarled roots embracing and protecting some part of the old brick-work, whilst in other parts they have only helped in its destruction. The height of the furnace is 12 feet, with a square of 6½ feet by 6½ feet, decreasing towards the top to 3 feet by 3 feet; the wall near its foundation has a thickness of 3 feet 9 inches. Only a section of one-third remains. Mr. William Morgan, of Cardiff, writes of this old blast furnace in the *Western Mail*: 'When here many years ago, the hearth of the furnace was intact; it was a square hearth—not round as they are now made—part of the bosh was also there then. My object in visiting the place was to find out what kind of iron the old people used. . . . Failing to find iron, I turned my attention to the slag or cinder heap, about 100 tons, which stands in front of the ancient furnace. In the slag I found pieces of charcoal, but no coke or coal, from which fact I concluded they had used as fuel charcoal only. I took a sample of the slag and submitted it to analysis. This analysis showed that it was

not hematite but clay-band ore that had been used, obtained from the coal measures, and that lias limestone was made use of as the flux, from the Bridgend quarries. The slag also showed that the process of smelting was very imperfect and extravagant.' The ground on which this relic of the enterprise of our forefathers stands, has been bought by the Vale of Glamorgan Railway Company for an extension of their line, and report says it is to be pulled down as cumbering the ground. Surely such a relic as this of the beginning of the great iron works of the neighbourhood is worth preserving, if antiquaries and iron-masters only knew of its existence and of its danger of destruction."



The Yorkshire Archæological Society has this year held two outdoor meetings. The first of these was a visit at the end of June to Ripon, and the beautiful mediæval house known as Markenfield Hall. The second meeting was held in conjunction with the East Riding Antiquarian Society, and Birkin Church, near Selby, with other objects of interest, were visited. We are glad to see the two societies acting together in this friendly manner. It would, however be better, probably, were the East Riding Society affiliated to the county society. Such formal connection would lead to unity of purpose and action. Failing a formal union, friendly co-operation of the two societies is to be encouraged, and we are glad to believe is likely to be for the good of both. The North Riding still appears to be very apathetic concerning archæological work, and is pretty much of an unoccupied field so far.



We have received a report of the inaugural meeting of the Thoroton Society, which was held on June 1, when the Duke of St. Albans, who presided, moved the following resolution: "That it is expedient to establish a society for promoting the study of the history and antiquities of Nottingham and Nottinghamshire, and that such a society accordingly be now constituted under the title of 'The Thoroton Society,' in honour of the county historian." The Mayor of Nottingham seconded the proposition, which was unanimously carried. Various resolutions were carried dealing with the rules and constitution



of the society, and the Duke of St. Albans was elected President, and Lord Hawkesbury chairman of the council. Very general regret was felt at Lord Hawkesbury's absence from the meeting owing to illness, for the formation of the society is jointly due to him and to Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore. The reproach is thus wiped away from the important county of Nottingham that it possessed no local society of archæology. The newly-founded Thoroton Society will find much work ready to hand, and we trust will have many years of usefulness before it.



The following are the officers of the society elected at the meeting: President, the Duke of St. Albans; Vice-Presidents, the Dukes of Portland and of Newcastle, Earl Manvers, the Bishop of Southwell, Lord Belper, the Mayor of Nottingham, the Dean of St. Paul's, and Messrs. J. E. Ellis, M.P., and John G. B. Thoroton Hilyard. The council of the society consists of Lord Hawkesbury (chairman), Mr. J. C. Warren (treasurer), the Rev. J. Standish and Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore (secretaries), and Messrs. W. Bradshaw, M. I. Joyce, J. Russell, W. Henry Stevenson, G. H. Wallis, the Revs. A. J. L. Dobbin, Canon Trebeck, R. H. Whitworth, Dr. G. H. Marshall (Rouge Croix), Dr. Gow, Mrs. Chaworth Musters, and Mrs. Staunton of Staunton. The terms of membership are members' annual subscription 10s. 6d. Associates (who may attend all meetings other than business meetings, and who are not entitled to receive the society's publications), ladies 5s., gentlemen 7s. 6d. A considerable number of members has already been enrolled. The addresses of the secretaries are: Rev. J. Standish, Scarrington Rectory; and W. P. W. Phillimore, Esq., 124, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.

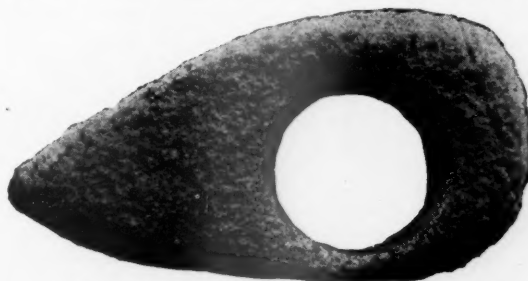


On July 24, the members of the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society had an excursion to Barwick-in-Elmet and Abergford. The party, which numbered forty-four, travelled by way of Leeds and Scholes to Barwick, and was met at the church by the Rev. C. P. Morris, who described the various

objects of interest in and about the building. The present tower of the church dates from the fifteenth century, and is built of two kinds of stone—the lower portion of magnesian limestone, and the upper of sandstone, giving the tower a somewhat piebald appearance. That an earlier church than this existed is proved by the fact that the first rector mentioned was Radulphus de Bodeham, in 1235. The remains of what has evidently been part of a Saxon church are still to be seen in the present building. After viewing the church the party proceeded to the Wall Tower Hill, from which a fine view westward was obtained. Mr. Morris conducted the party over the well-known British earthworks, which form such an interesting feature in the village, and which are in a good state of preservation.



We are indebted to the kindness of Mr. J. Russell Larkby for a photograph, from which the accompanying illustration has been made, of a neolithic axe, which has



been found in an arable field in Caer Garw Farm, Pyle, South Wales. The illustration of the axe-head is half full size. The axe-head, which is 6 inches in length, and weighs 2 lb., is formed of a species of limestone, and, as will be seen from the photograph, has a much larger hole for the handle than is usual—so large, indeed, as to endanger the safety of the axe-head. So far as is known, no other prehistoric remains have been found in the neighbourhood. Neither are there any earthworks of any kind near Pyle.



The Glastonbury Antiquarian Society has just issued the Report of the committee

charged with the conduct of the excavation of the lake village for 1895 and 1896. After stating that the lake village covers an area of about three acres and a half, and that since issuing the report for 1894 great progress has been made in excavating it, the report proceeds to state in detail the work which has been completed, as follows :

"During the last two seasons the examination of the palisading surrounding the village has been completed, and an accurate detailed plan made. In 1895 fifteen dwelling-mounds were explored, together with the ground between them, and last summer eight more were opened up. Although the mounds in their general formation did not differ greatly from those previously described, yet each yielded some valuable information with regard to the construction of the dwellings, besides a large and varying assortment of smaller objects for the museum. In the present report, space will not permit a detailed description of the interesting features of each mound ; but among the smaller discoveries the following may be mentioned :

"*Flint*.—Scrapers, cores, and flakes.

"*Stone*.—Sixteen circular and saddle-shaped querns, numerous whetstones and hammer-stones, and part of an axe.

"*Bronze*.—More than fifty pieces, including one mirror, three pairs of tweezers, one bracelet, fifteen spiral finger and other rings, one pin, two needles, and three fibulæ.

"*Iron*.—Thirty or more pieces, amongst which are two adzes, one saw, one gouge, and one billhook with wooden handles ; part of a second billhook, a roughly semicircular-shaped implement, 15 inches long ; a bar of iron, 18 inches long ; and several horsebits, rings, and knives.

"*Lead*.—Several spindle-whorls, weights, and rings.

"*Kimmeridge Shale*.—Fragments of arm-lets, and rings.

"*Worked Bone*.—More than one hundred implements and pieces of worked bone, including needles, gouges, polishing bones, and three dice.

"*Worked Horn*.—A hundred or more various implements of cut horn, including four hammer-heads, several handles of knives or saws, ferrules, cheek-pieces, and ten more long-handled weaving-combs.

"*Baked Clay, other than Pottery*.—Loom-weights, spindle-whorls, sling-pellets, and fragments of a number of three-cornered crucibles.

"*Pottery*.—Quantities of both wheel and hand-made pots in fragments ; also six vessels quite perfect ; many others, although found in fragments, will be complete when reconstructed.

"*Glass*.—Three blue beads.

"*Worked Wood*.—Several lathe-turned wheel-spokes, and part of an axle-box ; one large wooden ladle, and fragments of two of smaller size ; one quern-handle ; one complete ladder of four steps ; one saw-shaped implement of wood, probably a thatcher's bat ; fragments of several stave-made and solid-cut tubs, buckets, and cups ; part of a basin-shaped bowl cut from the solid, and ornamented with an incised design ; portions of two baskets, pieces of awl and spade handles, and other objects.

"*Human Bones*.—Two more complete skulls and various bones.

"*Animal Bones, Peas, Grain, Wattle-marked Clay, etc.*—Have been as abundant as in former years.

"It may be mentioned that up to the present time the total number of objects and implements under the various headings is as follows : Amber, 3 ; worked bone, 300 ; worked horn, 240 ; bronze, 130 ; iron, 70 ; lead, 28 ; glass, 15 ; crucibles, fragments or complete, 20 ; Kimmeridge shale, 15 ; querns, 26 ; human bones, 23 ; spindle-whorls, 128.

"Of the original sixty-five dwelling-mounds, there still remain twenty-six unopened ; these, together with the spaces of ground around them and near the centre of the village, represent about one-third of the total area of the settlement, and await future examination.

"It is with the deepest regret that the committee refer to the death of Mr. Edward Bath, which has taken place since the last report was issued. He was owner of the Lake Village Field, and most generously presented the site (five acres) to the Glastonbury Antiquarian Society, so that it might be carefully and systematically explored. Mr. Bath was a member of the excavation committee, and took a keen interest in the exploration from its commencement."

Folk-lore beliefs and popular superstitions die hard, as is evidenced by the water divining at Ampthill which we alluded to in a previous number of the *Antiquary*. Mr. W. A. Casson, the district auditor, who surcharged the Ampthill Council for the expenses involved in employing the water diviner, has sent to the *Times* a copy of the reasons, as entered by him in the council's ledger, for surcharging certain of the council in respect to the fees paid to Mr. Gataker. In the course of his statement Mr. Casson quotes the report of Mr. Leicester Gataker, the diviner engaged by the council, to whom payment was made as follows: "To professional visit and search for water—fee, £10 10s.; travelling expenses, £2 18s. 7d. Total, £13 8s. 7d." Mr. Casson disallowed the £13 8s. 7d., because he was satisfied that Mr. Gataker had represented to the council that he could discover subterranean sources of water by means of a power of "divination" or "dowsing"; that he had, in fact, gone over lands in the district, professing to seek water by divining "with the hands alone"; and had, therefore, with a view of obtaining the fee paid to him by the council, made pretence to a power within the meaning of the decision in "*Regina v. Maria Giles*." Mr. Casson regarded Mr. Gataker's claim as an imposition on the minds of the credulous, and treated him as a person whom it was not competent for the council to employ for the purpose for which he had been employed, and the payment for his employment as one for which there was no authority in law. So much for Ampthill and its enlightened councillors. It would seem that a Lincolnshire Council is about to follow suit, for the *Yorkshire Post* of August 14 reports that at a meeting of the Welton Rural District Council at Lincoln held on the previous day, a report was received from the Bardney Parish Council in reference to the boring for water. Being called upon to furnish a better supply, the Parish Council a few months since invoked the aid of a water diviner, and upon his report they obtained from the District Council permission to spend £50 in boring. It was stated that there were not only underground streams, but at no great depth there were actually rivers of water. Since then boring has been continued to a depth of 450 feet,

and the expense has been much in excess of the amount originally sanctioned, but water has not been discovered. The District Council decided to appoint a committee to confer with the Parish Council on the subject. The Rev. J. Osborn, Rector of Holton, asked that the committee should be instructed to obtain the opinion of a professional geologist, and that they should not proceed further on the revelations of the divining rod. He thought it must be plain to everyone that when a man said there was a river flowing below, and they bored down without finding water, his opinion, and the opinion of any man like him, ought not to be further considered. He thought the auditor would be perfectly justified in disallowing any expenses incurred in that way. Mr. Osborn's suggestion was not supported by other members, and the matter was left to the committee. The survival, as a living force, of these beliefs is undoubtedly an interesting fact as viewed from an antiquarian standpoint, but their prevalence suggests serious doubts whether the legislature acted wisely in conferring administrative powers on local councils of this kind. If such nonsense can find room for existence, what else may not be done at times!



Speaking of folk-lore, it may not be without interest to place on record in these Notes a curious story which is reported from West Hartlepool, where a husband and wife were at enmity, and appeared before the local magistrates. From the reports given in the newspapers, it seems that the wife had placed in the lining of her husband's waistcoat the backbone of a herring, which she had obtained from a fortune-teller. "When that withers, I withers and dies," piteously complained the husband. The bone was produced in court, and in the end the couple were sent home to make up their differences as best they might.



### With the Institute at Dorchester.

**I**T was said last year, at the conclusion of the Canterbury meetings, that never had the Royal Archaeological Institute held a better or pleasanter session. The oldest members seemed with unanimity to agree that the same could be said of Dorchester.

The 1897 summer gathering of the Royal Archaeological Institute began on Tuesday, August 3, and ended on Tuesday, August 10. It would hardly be possible, within a like limited area, to find any other district of England so rich in variety of archaeological interest as that which lies within comfortable reach of a single day's excursion from Dorchester, or in the immediate neighbourhood of the county town.

During this memorable week acquaintance was made with the prehistoric ramparts of Wareham, the camp of Poundbury, the chalk-cut giant of Cerne, and the gigantic earthworks of Maiden Castle; the Roman walls of Dorchester, the best amphitheatre left in England; several Roman pavements at Dorchester, and a remarkable one at Sherborne with dancing figures; the Saxon church of St. Martin at Wareham, and the fine effigies at Puddletown; the abbeys at Cerne, Sherborne, Abbotsbury, and Milton Abbas; the castles of Corfe and Sherborne; and the manor-houses of Wolfeton, Athelhampton, and Bingham's Melcombe.

In this brief general survey of the Institute's visit to Dorchester, it may be well to mention a few of the more prominent features of interest then examined in the order of the last paragraph, rather than attempt any hasty account of each excursion.

The old town of Wareham, though very much of the site is now houseless, used to cover the whole of a rectangular area, about 600 yards square, and was divided by streets into four nearly equal quarters. On three sides this area is enclosed by high earth ramparts, the fourth side being bounded by the river Frome. At first sight it would seem that it was in its origin Roman, but the irregularity and general construction of the ramparts disprove this. The assembled

archæologists, both of the Institute and local, agreed as to its Celtic or British date, Professor Boyd Dawkins comparing the earthworks to those of Celtic times that surrounded Silchester prior to the Roman occupation, Sir Henry Howorth's amusing theory, broached on the first-visited northern rampart, that the ramparts were merely sea-walls to keep out high tides, being at once disproved, as there is no rampart on the side next the sea.

The large camp of Poundbury, about half a mile to the north-west of Dorchester, is an irregular parallelogram, measuring 378 paces in length by 147 in breadth. It is defended by a single vallum, except on the almost level north-west, where there is a double rampart and intervening ditch of considerable size. There is a steep fall on the north towards the river, and here, cut in the scarp, is a terrace road, which Mr. Moule believes was a Celtic wheel-chariot road. Here, again, the consensus of opinion was clearly pre-Roman, though the Romans, in all probability, held it for some time until the walls of Dorchester were built.

Maiden Castle is *facile princeps* amongst all the earthworks of Great Britain—indeed, one enthusiast assured the archæologists that it was the biggest in all Europe. It occupies the whole of a hill-top, some 2½ miles south-west of Dorchester, extending in an oval over 130 acres of ground. The grand series of ramparts, with steep intervening ditches of a depth of from 60 to 80 feet, cannot be appreciated by viewing the hill from a distance. The surrounding ramparts are threefold in the stronger and fivefold in the weaker positions. The clever way in which sections of ramparts overlap each other at the two entrances, making the onslaught by an advancing foe perforce of a very circuitous character, is a piece of most cunning engineering. Mr. Cunnington, a local antiquary of some repute, persisted that the whole of this mighty work was Roman *de novo*, in consequence of his having there dug up some Roman remains. No doubt the Romans, when they conquered the district, would hold it for a season, and might for some time use it for camping out their Dorchester garrison in the summer months; but there is not even a trace of Rome's work over the whole of the great



acreage. Dr. Cox and the Rev. Sir Talbot Baker carried everyone save Mr. Cunningham with them, when they claimed Maiden Castle as of the late Celtic or iron age. Possibly it may have been a great rallying-point for the final struggle in those parts against the Roman settlement.

The discussion on the Cerne Giant—a wonderful nude and club-armed figure, outlined by trenches in the chalk of a very steep hill at the back of Cerne village, was disappointingly brief. From the boldly-marked phallus, and from the evidently dense population of the downs of the district in the bronze age, and from similar work of that date in Scandinavia, Professor Boyd Dawkins was inclined to assign it to the Celtic bronze period. The figure is 180 feet high. The monkish origin theory, or the still sillier notion that it is a caricature of the last Abbot of Cerne, were treated with deserved contempt.

Many interesting Roman finds and portions of pavements are well arranged in the Dorset county museum, and a small portion of the town wall, 12 feet thick and 12 feet high, still remains. The amphitheatre, close to the railway-station, called Maumbury Rings, is surrounded by a lofty rampart enclosing an oval area about 220 feet by 160 feet. The Coliseum at Rome is only slightly larger, whilst the celebrated amphitheatre at Verona is less in measurement. There can be but little, if any, doubt that the chalk banks were originally covered with tiers of stone seats; but, unfortunately, the visit here was much hurried, and no opportunity, for which some Romano-British antiquaries of the party were yearning, offered itself subsequently for an amphitheatre talk.

Wareham was a town of such celebrity in Anglo-Saxon days that it was interesting to find a relic of pre-Norman Christianity there in the church of St. Martin. This is one of the two Wareham churches now remaining out of the eight that it once possessed within the ramparts. The Vicar of Wareham, the Rev. S. Blackett, made an exceptionally good guide to the town. Mr. Micklethwaite's account of St. Martin's church, which he compared to the one at Deerhurst, was clear and interesting. There was a treat in store for the ecclesiologists of the party on the last

evening of the meetings, when Rev. A. Du Boulay Hill showed plans and gave an account of the church of Breamore, near Salisbury, which has just been discovered to be pre-Norman. The removal of plaster has revealed that the whole shell of the church is Anglo-Saxon, and is much like the early church of Dover Castle. Over the south entrance a large mutilated rood has come to light, and round the small archway into the south transept is a late Anglo-Saxon inscription in capitals, which may be thus Englished: "Here becomes manifest the covenant to thee." Probably the words point to the accomplishment of some vow of church-building.

In the large church of St. Mary's, Wareham, several pre-Norman inscribed stones (demanding close and able attention), as well as the sexagon Early English leaden font, aroused attention. At the church of Puddletown the very fine series of Martin effigies, beginning in 1220, were interestingly expounded by Lord Dillon; and in the same church the west gallery, pulpit, and pews of 1640 were much admired. The quaint Norman sculpture of the legend of St. George, at the siege of Antioch, in the porch of Fordington St. George; the two fourteenth-century knightly effigies in St. Peter's, Dorchester; the 1751 classic reredos in Abbotsbury church; the Jacobean pulpits at Abbotsbury and Cerne; and the storm-proof and stone-roofed chapel of St. Katharine, on the high ground overlooking the Chesil Beach, were all studied with interest.

No public protest was, we think, made about the meanly deceptive dodge of plastering the back of the fourteenth-century founder's tomb recess on the north side of the altar of St. Peter's, Dorchester, with stone-coloured lincrusta paper; but such a form of restoration is much to be deprecated, and we hope to hear that it has been stripped off. The diaper of the paper was much admired by one member of the Institute, who thought it was old plaster work, and began to sketch it, and then the fraud was detected!

Amongst two or three quaint illustrations of bygone church uses narrated to the Institute by the excellent series of local guides, the palm must be given to Mr. Moule's early recollection of Fordington St. George, where

he once heard the whole of the Te Deum sung as a bass solo by a rasping voice from the gallery, all the congregation facing west during the performance!

No fewer than four abbeys, or their sites, were visited. Abbotsbury is chiefly remarkable for its great tithe barn, as a clean sweep has been made of the Abbey church and almost all of the conventual buildings. Dr. Cox described this immense barn, over 300 feet in length, as certainly the finest known example in England when complete. Half of it is fairly perfect and still in use, the rest in ruins. The one big porch now standing has a turret staircase and an upper apartment, and is excellently built. The date is fourteenth century; the building, though of one design, has clearly been interrupted for some years and then resumed. Dr. Cox thought that this stoppage was due to the Black Death of 1349.

Nor is much left of the once-important Abbey of Cerne. The gem of the remains is a beautiful early sixteenth-century three-storied porch into the abbot's hall, generally described by mistake as the Abbey gateway. We were glad to notice that "that noxious weed," the ivy, had been cleared off much of the delicate arch mouldings and heraldic carvings, in preparation for the visit of the Institute.

Sherborne Abbey church, a splendid example of Perpendicular at its best, is too well known for even the briefest comment. Here Mr. Wildman was guide, giving way for a time to Lord Dillon, who rightly abused the late effigies in the Wickham chapel and St. Katharine's chapel as poorly conceived and miserably executed. In the Rev. Canon Lyon, the venerable Vicar of Sherborne, the Church of England possesses an incumbent who occupies a unique position. He is probably the only beneficed clergyman who can say that he was born in his own church! At the time of his birth the Lady Chapel formed a part of the head-master's house. Contrary to the usual practice, the conventual buildings of this Benedictine monastery lay on the north side of the church. These remains are now incorporated into the school buildings. In the library, after Mr. Wildman had drawn attention to the foundation charter of Edward VI., 1550, Dr. Cox and Professor Clark

drew attention to the popular errors as to the educational work of Edward VI., or rather of his Council. The former strongly urged the reading of Mr. Leach's interesting book recently published, on *English Schools at the Time of the Reformation*, identifying himself with the opinion that the young King was the spoiler, and not the founder, of schools, and had materially set back English education by wholesale robbery of purely scholastic foundations.

Milton Abbey, which was visited on the last excursion, has three-fourths of the grand Abbey church still standing and in use, the nave only being missing. Mr. Doran Webb gave a good brief paper on its history and architecture. The lower part of the fine stone altar-screen or reredos, the carvings of the stalls, and two curious paintings on the east side of the rood-screen, representing Athelstan (the founder of the Abbey) and his Queen were all inspected. But the church contains an interesting and unique relic that excited more attention from the archaeologists than anything else, not only on account of its rarity, but because of a most strange proposition, now being actively pushed, for its restoration and removal. For both these reasons this relic deserves special mention.

Attached to the west wall of the south transept, with its base as high up as the spring of the window arches, is a richly-carved and painted pyramidal wooden erection of fifteenth-century date, which at first sight gives the idea of a font cover. The lowest storey is rectangular, being 1 foot 3 inches square and 2 feet high. The next two stones are hexagonal, and the fourth, which is also hexagonal, is a pinnacle tapering to a point. The top is broken off, but in its present condition the whole structure is 9 feet 3 inches in height. The bottom panel has four bosses at the corners, and is pierced with an interlaced pattern. For some time it has been customary to style this affair a tabernacle, and to say that the lower compartment was for the reception of the pix containing the reserved Sacrament. Who first started this strange idea we know not, but the present authorities of the church have eagerly embraced it, and are proposing to take down this steeple-like erection, and

actually to swing it in front of the altar. For this purpose they have issued an illustrated circular showing how it will look in its novel position when repainted and gilded, and made brand new. It is difficult to imagine that the bishop would grant a faculty for such an absurd removal on various grounds, but it is hoped and expected that the visit of the Institute will cause this exceedingly foolish proposal to be abandoned. Mr. Micklethwaite and Dr. Cox both examined the structure with the aid of ladders, and we are authorized by both gentlemen to state that neither of them has the faintest doubt that the tabernacle theory is an impossibility, and that its almost certain use was that of an ornamental covering to a bell.

A great heavy lofty thing of this sort would be as awkward and as absurd a structure for the custody of the pix as it would be possible to devise; there is no precedent whatever for a tabernacle in any way resembling this 10-foot spire; and the supposition that this thing was preserved at the Reformation and braced up in this strange position for a tabernacle is utterly untenable.

Contrariwise, the structure is sustained by irons as firm as the tower itself, and is certainly in its original position; the side next the wall is unpainted, and the square compartment at the bottom would not only in all ways be a ridiculous and unsuitable receptacle for the pix, but still bears the special fittings and metal-bound grooves for swinging a small bell.

Another proposition is to fill up all the niches of the great altar-screen, but the two upper tiers of the screen are worked out in Wyatt's miserable cement of the beginning of the century. To place stone statues in there would bring the whole thing down. If the entire screen is to be renewed, it will be a questionable and most costly proceeding.

Corfe Castle, in its grand situation, and Sherborne Castle, which dominated the town at its feet, were both reduced to complete ruin by the Parliament in the great Civil War through the agency of gunpowder. Each of them is of Norman origin, and well repays careful examination. The Institute put to rout the idea that any part of the existing fabric of Corfe Castle is of pre-Norman date.

Three particularly interesting manor-houses were included in the excursions. Athelhampton is the finest remains of Tudor domestic architecture in the county, if not in the West. It has a good Oriel window, and a remarkably fine roof to the hall. Bingham's Melcombe dates back to early fourteenth century, with Elizabethan and Queen Anne alterations. Wolfeton House, near Salisbury, is of the reign of Henry VII. This seat of the Trenchards has many curious legends, as well as true historical incidents assigned to it, which were vividly related to the members by its present owner, Mr. Albert Bankes.

In many ways the Dorchester meeting will afford pleasant reminiscences, not only of archaeological treats, but of its lighter accompaniments. The members of the Institute were welcomed pleasantly by the mayor on the opening day, bunting was displayed, and bells rung. The Institute invited the mayor and other Dorset worthies to dine with them on the 9th, and the mayor returned the compliment by providing a military band to play during dinner. The proverbial kindness of the Dorset folk was most manifest. Mr. Moule, the talented and able curator of the museum, was invaluable as a guide, and speedily by his genial ways won a hundred new friends. The host and hostess of the King's Arms gave the utmost satisfaction, and were assiduous in their attentions to secure the comfort of all; and the owners of all the houses visited "personally conducted" the archaeologists after a kindly fashion, save in the instance of Sherborne New Castle.

The members of the Institute seemed on the best of terms with themselves and with their new friends, and there was a general genial tone, prompted by the untiring example of that model president, Lord Dillon. Thanks to Messrs. Green and Stephenson, the director and meeting secretary, all the arrangements went off without any hitch.

Never, perhaps, have better or more abstruse papers been read to the Institute than those of General Pitt-Rivers (the president of the meeting), of Sir Henry Howorth, M.P., and of Professor Boyd Dawkins, the respective presidents of the historical and antiquarian sections, who were listened to by

full audiences with much attention. Dr. Cox's trenchant and slashing criticisms on cathedral restorations of the Victorian age, delivered as president of the architectural section, were enjoyed by many. Other good papers roused much attention.

In the intervals, particularly during the long drives, the wits of the archæologists relaxed, and from time to time the jokes, both old and new, passed freely. When one of the oldest members was asked if he was sleeping at the hotel, the immediate response was, "Oh no; I am a geranium." On the questioner replying that the member did not exactly remind him of any flower, wild or cultured, the retort was, "Perhaps not; but I am bedded out." During one of the drives, the last break was found to be without any of the fair sex, so the vehicle was promptly nicknamed the mail-cart. Sir Henry Howorth was, as usual, ever ready with excellent, sound speeches, or with good-humoured and witty chaff. When the Institute was assembled in the disused church of St. Martin, Wareham, the custodian was narrating how they had recently found a stone coffin in which were three jaw-bones. Sir Henry, apparently conscious of his proneness to speech, at once gravely lent forward, and, to the bewilderment of the vicar, asked if there was any name on the coffin? "Oh no," was the answer, "it was too early for that." "Ah," said Sir Henry, "I was thinking that a man thus equipped might have been an ancestor of mine."

The Institute have accepted the invitation of the mayor and corporation of Lancaster to visit that good old town and district in August, 1898, and if the meeting in any way resembles Dorchester, we are of opinion that no archæologist can well pass a happier, and at the same time more profitable, holiday week than in the company of the members of this admirable and well-managed society. We are glad to be able to take this opportunity of congratulating the Institute on its thoroughly satisfactory financial position.



## Domestic Mortars.

By FLORENCE PEACOCK.

(Continued from p. 247.)



FINE mortar in Mr. Howlett's collection is a puzzle to everyone who has seen it, or seen a rubbing of the lettering upon it.

It is made of bell-metal, like the others, but is much lighter in colour than they are, being of a shade somewhere between the colour of pure brass and unalloyed gold. It is 6½ inches high; diameter, 6¼ inches. The handles stand straight out at the sides, and terminate with knobs. It has a plain band at the top, then three rows of mouldings, and again, towards the bottom, come five rows. On the plain surface upon one side occurs the following inscription, which, so far, no one has been able to make out with any degree of certainty:



I have submitted rubbings to many persons learned in bell inscriptions, and have obtained no satisfactory reply from anyone, although to my mind there is little doubt but that Prof. Skeat is quite right in his opinion as regards it. He believes that the letters form an anagram of the owner's name, and that the object in the centre is a private mark or a merchant's mark. He suggests that the letters will make "Adam John Wycksey," but whether there is such a name as Wycksey he does not know. Two well-known antiquaries have suggested that the inscription may be Polish, but as I know nothing of that language, I am not able to offer an opinion upon the subject. The person who possessed it previously to Mr.



Howlett believed it to be a cryptogram. Its date is uncertain. I should judge that it might be early sixteenth-century work, but it is impossible to be even approximately accurate.

A rather roughly-finished mortar (Fig. 3) has upon it three fleurs-de-lys in a row, and the same ornamentation is repeated upon the other side; it originally had handles, but these have been broken off at some time or other. There are mouldings at the top and also at the base of the mortar; it is  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches high, and its diameter is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches. A careful examination of it leads me to think that it was made either very early in the reign of Henry VII., or not long before that date; but it may possibly be much older, as the mortar is of a very simple, somewhat rude construction, and the fleurs-de-lys are such as were used upon bells at a much earlier period.

The next example (Fig. 4) is a slightly smaller one, being only  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, by  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter. It has a projecting base, and mouldings round the top. On one side is a Tudor rose, surmounted by a crown—the emblem of royalty is much worn; but the mortar is a very interesting one, and I take it to have been made during the reign of Henry VIII.

The last of Mr. Howlett's mortars (Fig. 5) is in some respects the most curious mortar I ever saw. It has the appearance of being much wider than it really is on account of the large ear-shaped handles, which project to an unusual degree; it is  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches high, by  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter.

The point in which it differs from anything of the kind known to me is in its extraordinary form of ornamentation, which consists of two sprays of foliage and flowers on each side, very roughly executed, and of a character not usually associated with metal work. It is moulded at the top. I feel

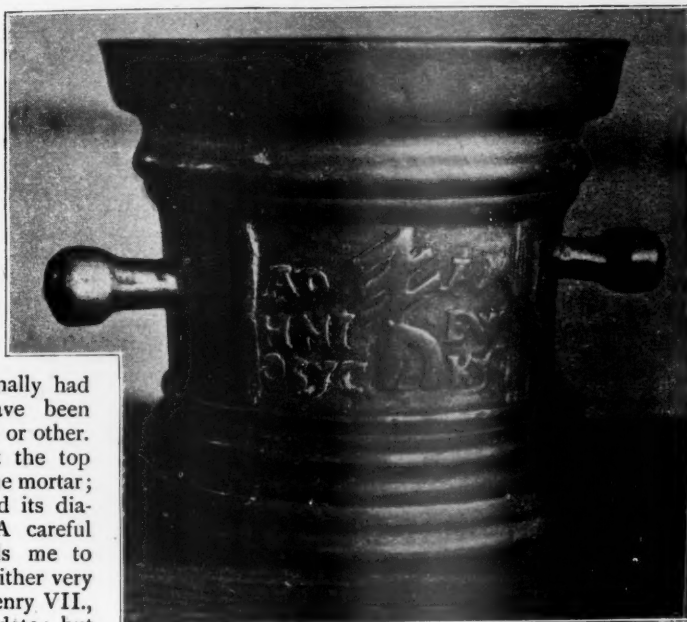


FIG. 1.—MORTAR WITH DEVICE ON SIDE.



FIG. 2.—MORTAR WITH BUST OF CHARLES II.  
(See p. 247.)



FIG. 3.—MORTAR WITH FLEURS DE-LYS ON SIDE.



FIG. 4.—MORTAR WITH CROWNED ROSE.



FIG. 5.—MORTAR WITH FLOWERS AND FOLIAGE.

certain it cannot be later than the middle of the reign of Elizabeth, but how much earlier it may be I am not prepared to say.

I have notes of several mortars possessing the same motto as the smaller Dutch one belonging to Mr. Howlett. My father has one which came some sixty years ago from the Isle of Axholme,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches high, by  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches in diameter, dated 1642; and there is one mentioned by a writer in *Notes and Queries*,\* which is earlier than either I have described, being dated 1597. There is also an account of one given in the *Archæological Journal*,† dated 1640, which is said to have been for many years in the possession of a family at Great Yarmouth. Curiously enough, the same motto occurs on a small bronze handbell which was presented by Dr. Rawlinson to the Society of Antiquaries, and which is inscribed thus :

JOHANNES A FINE A<sup>o</sup> 1547 ME FECIT.  
LOF GOD VAN AL.

\* Fifth Series, i., p. 272.

† Vol. vi., p. 416.

My father possesses a mortar with four crowned roses upon it. It has been in his family for many generations, and he believes it to be of the early part of the sixteenth century. Height, 4 inches; diameter, 5 inches. There is a similar one mentioned in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne*,\* but this specimen has only three roses upon it.

Mrs. Fogg Elliot, of Elvet Hill, Durham, is the owner of a mortar which belonged to Robert Surtees, the historian of Durham, and which was sold at his sale at Mainsforth. Its height is 6 inches; diameter, 8 inches. The inscription runs thus :

AMOR VINCIT OMNIA 1681.

It has two bands of ornamental work round it, the broader one representing in a highly conventional manner birds which *may* be eagles, but which also very easily might be almost anything else; and between these birds stands an owl upon an urn. Lower down there is a crab-like kind of animal. The narrow band is merely foliage.

\* Vol. v., No. 17, p. 142, 1892.

There is a bronze mortar in the museum at Newcastle-upon-Tyne bearing upon its sides

AMEN. AMEN. AMEN. AMEN

repeated four times. Most likely this is merely a bell-stamp. A mortar is mentioned in *Notes and Queries*\* having upon it

LAUS DEO SEMPER, 1685,

and no doubt this has also been previously used as a bell-stamp. This mortar has engraved upon it, on the upper rim, a shield charged with a fleur-de-lys between the letters P. E. Of course this may be a genuine coat of arms, but it is more likely to be the mark of the bell-founder who cast the mortar, and the letters are either the initials of his name or those of the owner.

The smallest mortar I ever saw was bought by my father at Rotterdam. Height, 2 inches; diameter, 2 inches; and round the upper edge is the name "ANNA MVLE." I take the date of it to be seventeenth century, and it seems probable that it was made to pound spices in.

Mr. Albert Hartshorne is the owner of a very beautiful mortar  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches high, inscribed round the top:

MARC LE SER ME FECIT 1575.

A mortar of great interest is the one which formerly belonged to the Abbey of Holme Cultram, and which is now in the Carlisle Museum. It is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, by  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, and is inscribed:

ROBERT CHAMBE.

Between the two words is a chained bear; on the opposite side are the initials "R. C."

Robert Chamber filled the office of Abbot of Holme Cultram Abbey early in the sixteenth century; his name is to be found in 1507 and 1510.† Most likely the Abbot had this mortar made as a gift to the Abbey. I have seen only one wooden mortar, and it was used by an old woman, who would be nearly ninety years of age were she alive. She always pounded coffee in it. I can form no guess as to its age; it may be of any date from the early part of the sixteenth century to 200 years later.

\* Fifth Series, vol. i., p. 115.

† *Monasticon*, vol. v., p. 593.

Wooden mortars were but a poor substitute for stone or metal ones where much pounding was to be done; but they were at times used for a purpose for which neither of the others ever were. In some places the punishment for a scold was being made to carry a wooden mortar round the town or village. There is a description given in *Notes and Queries*,\* quoted from Boys's *Annals of the Town*, 1637 (Sandwich): "A woman carried the wooden mortar throughout the town hanging on the handle of an old broom upon her shoulder, one going before her tinkling a small bell, for abusing Mrs. Mayoress, and saying she cared not a — for her."

Boys likewise tells us that the mortar thus used was kept with the cucking-stool and various other things in the second story of the Town Hall. The cucking-stool was, I suppose, used for scolds who persisted in their evil ways, after a course of mortar-carrying had been tried in vain.

I think what I have said upon the subject of mortars shows clearly that they were made almost entirely by bell-founders. The bell-founder had the necessary metal, letters, and various ornaments belonging to bell casting, which were made to do duty for mortars.

It is very much to be wished that people could be induced to make a serious study of mortars. Mr. Howlett's fine collection has been formed within the last four years, and he is the only person, so far as I know, who makes a regular and systematic search for them, though many persons pick them up if they happen to come across them.

There can be but little doubt that there are many mortars yet amongst us which might be saved from ill treatment if people would only exert themselves to search for and preserve them.

[Since the publication of the first portion of this paper in the *Antiquary* for August, several other fine mortars have been reported from different quarters. It is proposed to include a description of them (with illustrations of the more important as well as of the York mortar) in a supplementary paper to be given a month or two hence. Meanwhile, Miss F. Peacock, Dunstan House, Kirton-in-Lindsey, will be glad to receive information of any other mortars not hitherto recorded.—Ed.]

\* Second Series, vol. v., p. 505.



## Extract of a Tour in Italy in 1792 and 1793 by 4 Ladies.

COMMUNICATED BY MISS B. WHITEHOUSE.

*November 10th.* We embarked at Greenwich on board the *Lively*, Capt. Williams; a ship of 350 tons, which had been many years in the Leghorn trade.

*Sunday, 11th.* Proceeded as far as Black Wall.

*12th.* Two miles below Woolwich.

*13th.* At Gravesend. Tilbury Fort is situated opposite to this place.

*14th.* Remained at Gravesend. Took in stock. A very rough night.

*15th.* The Captain and Passengers came on board. Sailed from Gravesend and anchored at night off the Nore, where it was very rough, and we were all very sick.

*16th.* Anchored at 3 o'clock in the Downs, when the Pilot left us. A ship ran aground on the Goodwin Sands while we lay here.

*17th.* A ship ran foul of us in the morning. Sailed from the Downs at the rate of 5 miles an hour. A very fine day.

*18th, Sunday.* At noon very near Beachey Head; but the wind then proving contrary we were obliged to return to the Downs, where we anchored again off Deal. 33 sail were obliged likewise to return to the Downs. Ran foul of a little vessel in the night.

*19th.* Remained in the Downs with a contrary wind.

*20th.* Ditto.

*21st.* Ditto. So rough that two of the gentlemen who went on board the *Williamson* (another ship lying here) could not return till the next day.

*22nd.* Ditto.

*23rd.* Sailed at one o'clock in the morning.

*24th.* At noon off Plymouth. Went 306 miles in 36 hours. Wind S.E.

*25th, Sunday.* Out of sight of land in the Atlantic Ocean.

*28th.* Off Cape Ortigal. Very bad indeed; contrary wind. Very rough night.

*30th.* Contrary wind, great swell.

*December 1st.* Less swell—fine day. The mainyard broke in the evening. Passed by the Burling Rocks.

*2nd, Sunday.* Squally. So rough that all

the contents of the dinner, consisting of fat broth, etc., rolled into mama's lap and pockets. Left off fires some days before this.

*3rd.* A beautiful day. Saw the southern coast of Portugal. When off Cape St. Mary the shore had a charming aromatic smell. Saw a great quantity of porpoises close to the ship.

*4th.* Lay all day at the entrance of the Straits. 12 days from the Downs to Gibraltar.

*5th.* Off Malaga. Almost becalmed. Spoke a Frenchman in the evening from Marseilles.

*6th.* Passed a Dutchman.

*7th.* Spoke the *Mercury* of Liverpool, bound for London from Messina, whose Captain promised to put us in the News Papers.

*8th.* Becalmed. Very hot. Very rough night. One of the sails blew overboard.

*12th.* Almost becalmed. Very fine hot day. The top-gallant mast broke in two.

*15th.* Great swell rolling out of the Gulf of Lyons. Out of the right course.

*16th.* Very rough. Passed Minorca. In the night took place a quarrel between the First Mate and one of the sailors, which very near caused a Mutiny.

*19th.* In sight of Nice.

*Genoa, 21st.* Arrived at Genoa at eight o'clock in the morning. 41 days from leaving London. The view of the City as you are sailing along the coast is truly beautiful; the hills and mountains covered with the most superb Palaces down to the water's edge. We were surrounded by boats with parti-coloured sails, the watermen holloaing, whooping, and making all kinds of noises. They wear red nightcaps, and are almost as dark as the Africans. Two of the boats towed us into the harbour, the entrance of which is formed by two Moles, one called the New and the other the Old. We lay under the latter; the ships in quarantine under the former, and they dare not advance farther into the Port. The Captain went to the Health Office with the two Mates and another man, to swear that we had been into no Port, on board no Ship, etc., since we left England; after which a Person came along to count us all, and finding that our numbers coincided with our Passport, everyone was then at liberty to go on Shore. But nobody can go on Shore before this Ceremony has been performed under pain of Death.

NN

22nd. Went on shore for an hour or two. The great Bank of St. George is situated just by the landing-place. Went to the Hotel of Santa Marta or the Rost House, where we hired apartments. The Women here are remarkably Short, and wear a kind of veil and cloak in one, made of colored linen with a white ground. The Female Nobility walk chiefly in dressed caps, followed by their empty Chair and three or four footmen, and generally a Page to hold up their train; they will even prefer this method to going in their Chairs in the coldest nights on their return from the Opera, in order not to be deprived of the society and support of a Cavalier on each side. The carriages are wretchedly bad; the only tolerable ones come from England. Indeed they are almost useless, as the streets in general are so extremely narrow as not to admit of a Carriage passing through them. You cannot for that reason go in one to either of the Opera Houses.

We were extremely struck on our first landing with the singular appearance of the City and its inhabitants; which must have arisen chiefly from its extreme population; the narrowness of the Streets above mentioned; the immense height of the houses and Palaces (the latter are esteemed the most so of any in Italy, six and seven stories being extremely common); the amazing concourse of people, not confined to the foot pavement (for there is no such thing in Italy), but dispersed all over the Street, which at a distance appears so crowded as if it would be impossible to pass; the stalls for all kinds of fruits and greens (of which there are great numbers in perfection even at this season), such as grapes and pears, etc.; the former are preserved quite fresh till quite late in the spring; Oranges in great perfection, with which and Lemons the trees are covered; Cauliflowers, Brocoli and green Peas full as good as in England, though all produced in the open air. It did not appear a little wonderful to us to have the latter on Xmas Day; though the cold appeared to be even more severe than in England; which must have arisen in the first place from the houses not being calculated for the winter, but more so from the extreme clearness of the air, and the penetrating cold wind blowing from the mountains covered with snow; it could not really freeze as there

was then no Ice, and seldom any that exceeded the thickness of a sheet of Paper; notwithstanding we were assured by very good authority that some Russians and Swedes felt this cold more than that of their own Country.

23rd, Sunday. Remained on board all day without being able to get on shore on account of the Wind, Rain and Snow.

24th. Landed and went to the Hotel of Santa Marta, situated near the Piazza dell' Annonziata. Our apartments were a great height, the Staircase open to the Yard. We had but one fireplace, and were now extremely happy to renew fires. We had a Convent close to our windows, whose bells, as well as those of the others, rang all night, being Xmas Eve.

27th. Went to Prince Doria's Palace and Garden situated near the Rost: it has a very fine Terrace of black and white marble commanding the same, and a most extensive and beautiful prospect of the Town, Ramparts, Villas, etc. This Palace formerly belonged to the famous Andrew Doria; just under the Terrace is a subterranean passage through which he used to pass to embark on board his galleys.

On your way to this Palace you pass through Strada Balbi, which with Strada Nuova and Nuovissima are almost the only good Streets; these are extremely handsome, being composed entirely of very fine Palaces, the Architecture (especially of the Balbi and Durazzo Palaces in Strada Balbi) is very magnificent. The former was some time ago the Jesuits' College.

1793, January 1st. Went round the old Ramparts; the view from them is extremely beautiful. The Fortifications of this place are much esteemed, and indeed deemed almost impregnable on the land side if properly defended; there being no less than three walls; the first immediately enclosing the Town, the second in the valley between that and the mountains, and the third upon the very tops of the latter.

Passed over Carignano Bridge, a very curious one (made to unite two hills), the arches of which are so high that there are houses of seven or eight stories underneath them. Close by the Bridge is a very handsome Church of the same name. Not far

distant is the Duomo or Cathedral, a very handsome structure, composed of black and white marble in squares on the outside; it contains many good paintings.

5<sup>th</sup>. Went round the old ramparts and the walls on the sea side; the latter command a very fine prospect, not only of the Mediterranean, Harbour, Coast, etc., but likewise on the land side of the City and mountains. There are a great many batteries on the sea side, all planted with new Brass Cannon since the French came here. The sentinel would not permit us to approach near or to touch them.

The women here, as in other parts of Italy, wash in cold water in fountains, rivulets, etc., and beat and rub the linen upon the stones. Earrings, bracelets and necklaces are so common that even the Washerwomen wear them.

8<sup>th</sup>. In the Evening went to the Opera at the Theatre Santo Augustino, belonging to the head of the Durazzo Family. The nights the Doge goes, which are not above one or two in the season, he sends Ices to the Company in the two first rows of boxes, and likewise to the Archbishops and Convents. The Doge was dressed entirely in Crimson, and his Senators who attend him in black; the latter being the full dress of the Genoese, in which they always go to Court. This Theatre is a good one, having 5 rows of boxes. No women ever sit in the Pit, therefore none can go who have not boxes of their own. The music was tolerable, the dances chiefly in the burlesque style.

10<sup>th</sup>. Went to the Sara and Borignole Palaces. In the former are no paintings, except on the ceilings. One of them represents the adventures of Eneas, another the marriage of Jove, etc. This Palace is fitted up with the greatest magnificence, especially with regard to Looking Glasses and Gilding. The principal room is 40 feet by 28; the pillars all gilt; the whole of the remaining space filled up with the most superb mirrors from top to bottom; the ceiling gilt; very fine Chandeliers, 4 of which cost 50,000 livres; the floor very beautiful of marble inlaid and glazed; 2 curious worked pictures; very fine lustres; beautiful little groups under glasses representing Daphne and Apollo, etc.

Among others in the Borignole Palace are 4 rooms, the ceilings of which represent the

4 Seasons. The principal paintings are Vandyke by himself, two of the Borignole Family by the same; the Virgin and Saints by Correggio; St. Sebastian by Titian, with two arrows in his body, and his hands tied; the Resurrection of Lazarus by Paul Veronese; etc. There are 140 Stairs to this Floor; the staircases are all of marble and very handsome.

17<sup>th</sup>. First day of Carnival. This lasts till Shrove Tuesday. All sorts of Amusements are going on, such as Masquerades at the Opera and private houses: people parade either with or without masks in their Carriages up and down some particular Street which is called the Corso; (indeed in every place in Italy there is a Corso which is frequented about Sun Set all the year round;) people go about masked in the Streets, even the Ladies, as it is now a privileged time for every body. The horses and Asses are dressed out in ribbons to be blessed.

There are a great many Convents in this City.

The Doge's name is Cambiasi, one of the richest Families of Genoa. He reigns two years.

The £ Sterling is worth 30 Livers: the Zecchino of Tuscany 13 Livers 10 Sols. The coin is reckoned in Livers, Sols, and Deniers. 12 deniers make a Sol; 20 Sols a Liver. The Gold Coin is chiefly in pieces of 28, 48, or 96 Livers.

19<sup>th</sup>. The Captain having finished his business here, we returned on board again to proceed to Leghorn. We embarked from the Galley Mole, in which there were old disabled vessels lying full of wine. So rough a day we could scarcely get on board. Mama found the Locanda or Hotel of Santa Marta where we remained during our residence here to be dearer than the Hotel in London; though to be sure our table was exquisitely well served with everything of the best. We made our agreement beforehand, which it is always necessary to do, if you do not mean to be egregiously imposed on. It was at the following rate:

18 Livers a day for the Apartments.

6 ditto a head for Dinner.

3 ditto for Breakfast, and a little under for Tea.

3 ditto a day for one Fire.

Besides this you are obliged to take a

Valet de Place, of whom there are always some in readiness, who will likewise serve you as a Cicerone if required in places where there are no proper ones; to this Person you give 3 Livers a day to find himself in everything, with a present or *buono mano* at the end of the time. It is necessary not to lead them into temptation, as it is universally acknowledged (though there are no rules without exceptions) that there are no honest men among them, though many clever ones. The Language here is wretched, a perfect Patois; for this reason numbers speak French; for foreigners, without a long residence in Genoa, cannot understand Genoese.

20th, Sunday. Very fine day, but no wind; therefore remained all day in Harbour.

21st. Sailed at daybreak.

Leghorn, 24th. In the morning arrived at Leghorn; the entrance into which harbour is very Strait; to enter the Mole 'tis necessary to turn close round by a wall. Disembarked; took our leave of the *Lively*, and went to an Hotel kept by an Irishman of the name of Curry. This is a small trading town, but extremely populous: it is said to contain seventy thousand very industrious inhabitants, twenty thousand of whom are Jews. The great Square and Street are handsome; the latter principally so on account of its shops, which are very good ones; two in particular are very magnificent; one of these kept by a man of the name of Micali, and the Grand Duke is said to have a great share in it; it is a general Magazine of everything that can be named, from jewels and furniture to the most trifling article. Churches do not abound here, nor are there any very remarkable; however, it is the only place in Italy where there is a Protestant Chapel, and a Clergyman who is paid by the English Factory here. Just by the Landing-place is a Fountain, in the middle of which is a group in bronze much esteemed; representing four Slaves chained, in Commemoration of a Father and his three Sons who were taken Prisoners by the Algerians. The view from the Ramparts on the land side is pretty. The Grand Duke has no other Naval Force here than a few Gallies which protect the Coast against the Algerians, and an old disabled Frigate.

This is a free Port: but whatever is carried out of it by land pays a very high Duty. They will not permit a Trunk or anything

whatever to pass through the Gates without examining it: except it has already been done by the Custom House officers, and they have put their leaden mark upon it, which for a trifle you can persuade them to do at your own house; and then their examination is very slight.

There is a Coral Manufacture here.

25th. Went to Pisa in search of a House. It is situated up the Country, 14 miles from Leghorn, and the road is excellent. The country at this season looks very wet and marshy; but in the end of summer is so parched there is not a blade of grass to be seen; in Spring it is extremely pretty and very luxuriant, when the Corn and Vines are in high beauty. Part of the road is through a wood, consisting chiefly of Cork Trees; there are likewise great numbers of Myrtle bushes. You see the Apennines all the way to Pisa, as that City is situated just under them. There is a narrow Canal from that City to Leghorn, upon which boats are going backwards and forwards all day long. Returned to Leghorn in the evening, after having hired a very good apartment (for no Family has more than one Floor) in Via San Frediana. The house is called Casa Schipisi, from a Knight of the Order of St. Stephen bearing the same name; who nevertheless is not above letting lodgings, and even taking in washing, as they did ours; and his beautiful Daughters assisted in hanging out the linen and ironing; which did not prevent them in an Evening going in their Carriage to the Corso, and to their box at the Opera. There is a good garden belonging to the house full of Orange and Lemon trees laden with fruit. The Rooms here, as well as elsewhere, instead of being papered, are stuccoed, and painted in Fresco, which has a very pretty effect.

27th. Went into the great Church in the Square during Mass; which having inadvertently done with hats on, they came up to us rather roughly, and made us pull them off, saying it was not proper to be covered before the Lord; meaning an image of our Saviour; the curtain that is before it being always undrawn during Service.

28th. In our rambles on the outside of the Walls we saw the English burying ground belonging to the Factory, where are several handsome monuments. Not far distant is the Catholic one, a handsome building, with



four towers at the four corners. Curry's Hotel is but an indifferent one; the terms something less than at Genoa; about 20 Pauls a day for the Apartment, 8 ditto a head for Dinner, etc.

Tuscan Coin. 5 Quattrinis make a Crazia; 8 Crazie make a Paul; 20 Pauls a Zecchino. There are likewise Livers and Sols.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Paul is equal to a Liver; and 3 Quattrinis to a Sol. A Zecchino is worth near 10 Shillings; and a Paul near 6 pence. The Gold Coin is in single or double Zecchins; but there are but few current, as you lose a great deal upon exchange by taking Gold instead of Silver. The latter is in half Pauls, Pauls, and Pieces of 2, 3, 6, and 10 ditto; the latter when new are very handsome. The Copper Coin is in Quattrinis, Sols, and Crazie.

29th. Left Leghorn and went to Pisa.

Pisa, February 3rd. Went to a house near the Arno, to see the Masks which are here every evening, as well as at the Corso during the Carnival. The houses are built each side the River Arno; and on the south side are the Masks and Carriages also, both in great numbers; which together with the Winding of the River, and three handsome Bridges over it, has a very pretty effect: the Bridges are crowded with people, as well as the balconies and windows.

15th. Went to a sort of Convent called a Conservatorio, dedicated to Saint Anna, where young Ladies are educated. There are 62 Nuns and 24 Children. It is very light and airy. Every Nun has a nice little Room or Cell to herself. There is no Abbess but a Prioress; the place where they dine is called the Refectory: they have a very excellent kitchen; and two Gardens, one for the Children and another for the Nuns. These are the only sort of Convents where Strangers (that is to say those who do not belong to the Convent) are allowed to enter. No gentlewomen are ever educated at home, but always in these Convents, where they remain till they either marry or take the veil.

16th. Went to see the Duomo, Campo Santo, St. John's Chapel or Baptisterino, and Campanile or Leaning Tower. In the Duomo are several good pictures; two of St. Peter and St. John by Andrea Sartore; one of St. Agnes and a lamb by the same; Pope Julius the 3rd consecrating the Church; St. Bona a Pisana receiving the veil; St.

Eugenius saying Mass, and converting two Infidels; etc. There are three Organs in this Church. The pavement under the Dome is mosaic; the Table of the great Altar is inlaid with Verd antique and Lapis lazuli; the pillars are of granite; the ceiling of the Galleries is of curious carved work gilt.

The Campo Santo or ancient burying ground (for they now bury at a distance from the Town,) is surrounded by walls which have been painted in Fresco; but the paintings are much damaged by the Damp. The best monument is that of the Chamberlain of Frederick the Great. There are likewise several marble Sarcophagus. The Baptisterio, which is copied from that of Florence, is a handsome building in the form of a Rotunda, and faces the grand entrance of the Cathedral. The Doors are of bronze, very curiously wrought; as are the Pillars likewise; the great Font, which is of marble, is railed in; and there are little basons of the same all round to dip the Children in. From the fountain there rises a Statue of St. John in bronze bearing his Cross. The Pulpit is of white marble beautifully wrought, containing Basso Relievos representing different Stories of the Sacred Writings; and supported by elegant little Pillars of Polished Granite and Brocchetta di Spagna. Being built in the form of a Rotunda, when you are near the wall it has the same effect as the Whispering Gallery of St. Paul's London. The Leaning Tower is 95 Braccia in height, (2 Braccia make an Ell English); there are 295 steps to the top; it is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  Braccia out of the Perpendicular; there are 8 rows of Columns, each of which form a kind of Portico, where you may walk out and have a good view of the Country. At the top are very large Bells, it being the Belfry of the Cathedral; one of them is said to weigh 18,000 Italian Pounds; (a Pound Italian is only 12 ounces). This Tower was built in 1174. Various conjectures have been made concerning it; some saying it was originally built so; others that the foundation gave way before it was finished as the lower part inclines more than the upper: certain it is that it doth lean to a frightful degree, and has done so for many hundred years. There are houses situated immediately under it. The most general

opinion, and that which I read in a history of Pisa, is that the Foundation gave way when there were only three rows of Columns built: notwithstanding which, after having provided for its security in the best manner possible, the Architect went on with his work, endeavouring to make it more upright. This cluster of Gothic buildings makes a handsome appearance, and is almost the only thing worth attention at Pisa. The greatest fault in the Architecture of the Church is that the Dome is too low and too small.

215*l*. Went to the Baths, three miles off; these are very nice ones, both hot and cold; there is likewise a Spring of Mineral Water: they are much resorted to in summer by the Pisanese, and Florentines; likewise by the Genoese, and inhabitants of more distant parts. There is a Casino and a few other houses; the former, which is a very large building, serves as an Hotel, and has likewise an Assembly Room. This situation is very hot in summer, being immediately under the mountains and without shade. From hence we ascended a small mountain, at the top of which is a Cavern supposed to have been a Volcano. It is so deep that though a Man went down it with the rope of the Leaning Tower Bells, he could not find the bottom. There is Myrtle in great quantities to the Summit of this Mountain (though the soil is composed of nothing but stones), and a very pretty kind of Heath in bloom; there were likewise great numbers of Crocuses and other flowers: and many large pieces of marble and crystalizations.

(To be continued.)



### Inventory and Sale of Goods, etc., St. Peter's, Cornhill, temp. Henry VIII. and Ed- ward VI.

**T**HE following inventory of the goods of the important London church of St. Peter-upon-Cornhill, with the sale of the different objects, and the manner in which the money was spent, throws a valuable light on the history of a

London parish at the time of the Reformation. The inventory itself is of course exclusively ecclesiastical, but the sale of the articles opens out a wider field of interest, while the spending of the money throws a good deal of side light on the secular history of the parish. It is not necessary to say more by way of introduction, as explanatory notes are added where needed to the entries as they occur. The very few abbreviations which occur are unimportant, and are extended.

The original is at the Record Office, *Church Goods, Exchequer Q.R., 11.*

Hereafter folowith\* . . . . .  
o<sup>r</sup> Answere indented made the xix<sup>th</sup> daye of July [in the] Syxt yere of the reign of our soueraign lorde [Edward the Syxt; by] the grace of god king of England fraunce and [Ireland, defender of the] faythe and of the churche of Englande and also of [Ireland] the su<sup>p</sup>mie hed by me Edwarde Bright and John [Brisley churchwardens] of the parishe churche of S<sup>t</sup> Peter vpon Cornehill of lon [don] certain articles to us directed from the right honorable the [lorde] maior of london and other the King our sou<sup>a</sup>ign lords commission's assigned to take the Surveigh and knowledge of all the churche goodes and ornaments within the citie of london, bering date at the Guildehall of saide citie, the xiiij<sup>th</sup> day of July 1552.

Oure answere to the first article who were churche wardeins in the first [ye]re of o<sup>r</sup> said sou<sup>a</sup>yn [l]orde lord (sic) King [Ed]ward y<sup>e</sup> Syxt.

We fynde by the customary boke of the churchwardens accompts remayning in o<sup>r</sup> churche comonly called the churche boke that in the said first yere of his maiests reign Thomas laws and John Westgate supplied the romether<sup>†</sup> of churchwardein ship who after the custome of oure said parishe began their charge at the feast of Saint mighell tharchannge<sup>ll</sup> in the xxxviii<sup>th</sup> yere of the reign of the late King of most Worthy memory

\* The outer edge of the page is torn off, and the writing in part destroyed. The lost words are conjecturally restored within square brackets.

† *i.e.*, room there.

King Henry the viij<sup>t</sup> and ended the same in the feast of S<sup>t</sup> mighell tharchangell then next folowing being in the fyrst yere of o<sup>r</sup> said nowe sou'aign lords reign

Oure answere to the second article.

We fynde remayning

within the saide church twoo comunyon cuppes w<sup>t</sup> twoo pattens of silver all guilt poiz lxxij ounces half

Item one comunyon cuppe with the patten of silver parcell guilte poiz xv oz iij q<sup>t</sup>\*

Item one bason of silver parcell guilte poiz xv ounces and a q<sup>ter</sup>

Bokes.

Item twoo grete bibles

Item vj bokes of the gospels and epistells w<sup>t</sup> the paraphrasis of Erasmus

Item xij salters† for the quier

Item iiij synging bokes of Prycksonge‡

Herse clothes.

Item one herse clothe of golde for men

Item one herse clothe of crymosen velvet for children

Item a carpet of white damaske for the communion borde

Napry.

Item iiij table clothes of dyaper iij of them made of v towells

Item ij gathered surplyses for the curat

Item x playne surplises for the quier

Quisshins.§

Item ij quisshins of striped crewell

Item ij quisshens of silk w<sup>t</sup> starres

Item ij litle olde quisshyns

belles.

Item in the steple of the same church five bells and the Saints bell

Other necessities.

Item a paire of Orgaines in the quier

Item in the church ij lanto<sup>nes</sup> one of glasse and the other of horne,

\* One of the cups is still preserved. It bears hallmarks for 1549, and the maker's initials of R. D. for Robert Danbe, with whom, as will be seen later on, the churchwardens dealt.

† Corrected from spalters

‡ Music pricked or noted down. § *I.e.*, cushions.

Item an olde ladder a shovell and a pykaxe  
Item ij communion tables\* and three tresstells  
iiij fourmes ij desks to rede vpon

Item v old chests

Item a long coffer made of bourdes

Our answere to the third article.

We the said Edwarde Bright and John Brisley nowe churchwardenis (as to the aunswere of the saide third article of the foresaide articles) do certifie that we can finde no such connterpaine of any inventory as is demanded by y<sup>e</sup> saide article by us to be certefied in, but we haue founde and brought in a true copie of an inventory hereunder written whiche (so farre as we can fynde out or gather by any meanes) is the true copie of the connterpaine of the inventory demanded by the same thirde article. As by the same copie (taken out of a boke made in the tyme of Adam wyntrop and Thomas Laws wardeins of the saide church at the tyme of the making of the saide boke and made by the same Adam and Thomas laws) playnly aperith.

The Inventory of all the goodes and ornaments belonging vnto the parishe church of S<sup>t</sup> Peter in Cornhill A<sup>o</sup> 1546 and in the xxxviij<sup>th</sup> yere of the righe of o<sup>r</sup> sou'aign lorde King Henry the viij<sup>th</sup> Adam wyntrop and Thomas Laws then being churchwardeins.

In primis belonging to the quier viij<sup>t</sup> Antyphoners.

Item more v grayles w<sup>t</sup> an olde gospeller

Item a legende w<sup>t</sup> ij claspes of sylver and guilte

Item a boke noted w<sup>t</sup> responses and grayles w<sup>t</sup> a collectory boke

Item a prynted legende w<sup>t</sup> an Inventory boke

Item more belonging to the quier vj precessioners

Item iiij precessioners of paper prynted w<sup>t</sup> a manuall boke

Item more a prynted legende w<sup>t</sup> a boke cheyned in the quier

Item a psalter boke cheyned vnder the sepulchre

Item a portas cheyned afore S<sup>t</sup> Anne

Item a masse boke belonging to the high alter

\* The existence of two tables is noteworthy.

## Copes.

- Inprimis a cope of damaske golde w<sup>t</sup> offreyes of venice golde wrought w<sup>t</sup> imagery of S<sup>t</sup> Peter and the apostells w<sup>t</sup> perle & stone
- Item a cope of panes\* w<sup>t</sup> the offreis of Imagery and the coronacon of o<sup>r</sup> lady on the bak
- Item a cope of red clothe of golde velvet vpon velvet
- Item a cope of red velvet embrodered w<sup>t</sup> flowers
- Item a cope of red damaske wrought w<sup>t</sup> brannches of golde w<sup>t</sup> the image of Jhus and o<sup>r</sup> lady in thoffreys on the backe
- Item ij copes for the quier of red velvet vpon satten powdred w<sup>t</sup> flowers grene and whyte
- Item a cope of golde embrodered w<sup>t</sup> nedle worke and Imagery and the salutacon of o<sup>r</sup> lady in thoffreys on the Backe
- Item a cope of red velvet w<sup>t</sup> Sest<sup>†</sup> and swourds and drapers armes
- Item a cope of whyte damaske embrodered w<sup>t</sup> annells
- Item a white cope of copper golde wrought w<sup>t</sup> byrds and beasts w<sup>t</sup> thoffreys of red silk
- Item ij copes for the quier of whyte damaske w<sup>t</sup> red offreyes
- Item iij copes of blewe velvet embrodered w<sup>t</sup> starres and floures
- Item a ray<sup>‡</sup> cope of blewe silke w<sup>t</sup> an [sic] offreyes of Imagery
- Item ij white copes for children w<sup>t</sup> garters in the offreyes
- Item a cope of raye for Saint nicholas tyde
- Item ij copes of blacke velvet and a chesible w<sup>t</sup> ij tynacles all garnished w<sup>t</sup> the grocers armes on the brests
- Item a cope of damask golde w<sup>t</sup> the offreyes of y<sup>e</sup> story of o<sup>r</sup> lady and twoo copes w<sup>t</sup> a chesable and ij tynacles of damask Bawdekyn w<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> drapers armes on y<sup>e</sup> backe
- Item a cope of crymosen velvet w<sup>t</sup> the Image of Christ on the offreis
- Item a cope of grene wrought w<sup>t</sup> brannches and floures of golde w<sup>t</sup> thoffreis of red silke

\* That is, with squares of two or more colours.

† The letter S. A cope of this kind, bordered with SS, is preserved at Stonyhurst College, and was exhibited at the meeting of the Royal Archaeological Institute in 1861. The significance of the SS on the copes, or, as it is more commonly found, as forming the links of collars, is a matter of doubt.

‡ Striped cloth.

Vestments w<sup>t</sup> the apparell

- Item a sute of blacke velvet for masse of requiem
- Item a sute of vestments of red clothe of golde velvet vpon velvet w<sup>t</sup> chesable of the same w<sup>t</sup> ij tynacles iij awbes and iij amyts
- Item a sute of vestments of red velvet figured w<sup>t</sup> keyes and swerds w<sup>t</sup> a chesable ij tynacles iij Awbes and iij amyts
- Item a sute of vestments of whyte Damaske embrodered w<sup>t</sup> floures of golde w<sup>t</sup> one chesable ij tynacles iij awbes iij amyts
- Item a sute of vestments of red velvet the offreyes of whyte Damaske w<sup>t</sup> garters one chesable ij tynacles iij awbes iij amyts
- Item a sute of vestments of blewe velvet w<sup>t</sup> red offreis of velvet embrodered w<sup>t</sup> starres and flowers j chesable ij tynacles iij awbes iij amyts
- Item a sute of vestments of whyte clothe of copper gold j chesable ij tynacles iij Awbes iij amyts
- Item a sute of vestments of grene bawdekyñ w<sup>t</sup> redde offreis of velvet j chesable one tinacle ij awbes ij amyts
- Item a vestment of redde silke and grene for a prest w<sup>t</sup> all thapparell
- Item a vestment of blewe damask w<sup>t</sup> flowers of golde the offreis of red velvet w<sup>t</sup> all the apparell
- Item a vestment of Tawny satten w<sup>t</sup> a crosse of white Damask w<sup>t</sup> all the apparell
- Item a vestment of whyte bustian for lent w<sup>t</sup> a black crosse and blew garters w<sup>t</sup> all the apparell
- Item a paire of black vestments w<sup>t</sup> red offreis of satten
- Item one vestment of white damaske w<sup>t</sup> offreis of red silke and grene w<sup>t</sup> all thapparell
- Item ij olde offreyes for a cope and an offreis for a tinacle of blewe damaske and ij offreis for ij tynacles all newe of Broderers work w<sup>t</sup> venice gold and silke w<sup>t</sup> xxij annells & floure delice in pecs\* and ij hole pecs of Annells and flouredelice

## The churche jewells

- Inprimis one paire of candelsticks parcell guilt conteyning lij oz & a q<sup>ter</sup> marked w<sup>t</sup> W in the fote

\* I.e., pieces.



Item a chalis all guilt w<sup>t</sup> a patton and a superscription w<sup>t</sup> benedicam' patrem\* marked w<sup>t</sup> a crucifix about the fote weing xix ounces

Item a chalis w<sup>t</sup> a patten all guilt our lorde sytting in the Raynbowe† and a rose of eche syde weying xvij ounces

Item a chalis parcell guilt w<sup>t</sup> a crucifyx at the fote conteyning xiiij ounces & q<sup>ter</sup>‡

Item a chalys all guilt w<sup>t</sup> a crucifyx at the foote w<sup>t</sup> mary and John and a vernicle§ on the patton conteyning xv ounces

Item a chalice parcell guilt conteyning xj ounces w<sup>t</sup> a vernicle on the patton

Item a chalis guilt conteyning xvij ounces iij q<sup>ters</sup> w<sup>t</sup> a crucifix and ouer the crucifix thre Blacke birds||

Item a chalis parcell guilt conteyning xvij ounces a q<sup>t</sup> w<sup>t</sup> a crucifix betwene ij brannches of the fote and a vernicle on the patton [lost]

Item a pyx parcell guilt w<sup>t</sup> a crosse on the hed conteyning xxv<sup>i</sup> vuncs iij q<sup>ters</sup> with a Pecoek and a W¶ at the fote

Item a sencer parcell guilt w<sup>t</sup> ij lyons heddes conteyning xxxii ounces

Item a ship and a sponne parcell guilt conteyning xi vuncs

Item ij small basons parcell guilt conteyning xxiiij<sup>i</sup> oz iij q<sup>ters</sup>

Item a crosse of silver all guilt conteyning iij<sup>xx</sup> ounces

Item a crismatory parcell guilt foted w<sup>t</sup> the iiij evangelists cont' xxix vuncs\*\*

Item a sencer all guilt weying w<sup>t</sup> out the bolle of Iron iij<sup>xx</sup> xj oz w<sup>t</sup> iij lybards heddes

\* *I.e.*, the legend *Benedicamus Patrem et Filium cum Spiritu Sancto*, which is found on some existing pre-Reformation patens, and was evidently common.

† Our Lord sitting upon the rainbow is the central device on a paten at St. Magnus the Martyr, London, and on another preserved at the Roman Catholic church of Claughton, in Lancashire. The date of both these patens is *circa* 1500-1520.

‡ In the margin is written "stollen."

§ *I.e.*, the face of our Lord. More than half of the existing pre-Reformation patens have the vernicle as a central device.

|| A shield of arms.

¶ Sir William Pecoek was a chantry priest in St. Peter's, Cornhill, in 1497. See Stow's *Survey*, bk. iii., p. 58.

\*\* In the margin is written, "A box lacking." The crismatory would contain three boxes for the three kinds of sacred oils.

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Item a sencer all guilt conteyning xxix ounces q<sup>t</sup> written on ye syde w<sup>t</sup> hewe neille and John Milborne

Item a ship of latten w<sup>t</sup> a sponne

Item ij crewetts all guilt w<sup>t</sup> crosse keys weying xj oz iij q<sup>ters</sup>

Item a pax all guilt w<sup>t</sup> stone and glasse conteyning ix ounces lackyng v floures & a stone

Item a pax guilt on the one side w<sup>t</sup> mary and John conteyning xxvij ounces

Item ij basons parcell guilt cont' jCj ounces m'ked in ye bottom w<sup>t</sup> ij mollytts & a floure delice\*

Item a crosse w<sup>t</sup> the fote all guilt conteyning jCiiij<sup>xx</sup> iij ounces

Item a monster† [*sic*] all guilt w<sup>t</sup> mary and John and a crosse in the toppe cont' jCvij ounces of Troy weight

Item a pistoler‡ closed and guilt w<sup>t</sup> peter and poule and the iiij evangelists conteyning jClvj ounces

Item a Gosper§ w<sup>t</sup> the iiij evangelists and sonne and mone and mary and John conteyning jCiiij<sup>xx</sup> xvi oz lacking a clapse

Item vij corpus|| cases and iij corpus clothes

Item a picture for the resurrection on ester day w<sup>t</sup> an owche of silu' and guilt in the brest¶

Item ij boks the claspes and pendannts silu' and guilt lacking one regester

#### Necessaries for the quier

Item to viij<sup>t</sup> prests clerk and Sexton viij<sup>t</sup> surplisses

Item ij gathered surplisses for the parishe prest

Item vij surplisses for childreñ for the quier

Item a foote clothes [*sic*] of byrds for the high alter

Item a foote clothe of whyte stαινū lyned w<sup>t</sup> lynneñ

Item ij newe Joyned stooles for the quier

Item ij newe wicker mattes to stand on

Item a fote clothe of Tapestry for the quier

Item ij lanternes one of glasse in y<sup>e</sup> body of the churche and other of horne for palme sondaye

\* A shield of arms.

† Monstrance.

‡ Gospel book.

§ Epistle book.

|| Corporas.

¶ In the margin is written "lacking."

Item vj curtens of yelowe and red saye for quier\*

Item ij grene silke deske clothes

### Napry

Imprimis a dyaper towell of vij ells half yarde brode

Item a dyaper towell of viij<sup>t</sup> ells half ell brode

Item a dyaper towell of xij ells & a q<sup>t</sup> half yarde brode

Item an awter clothe of dyaper of iiij ells half ell brode

Item an awter clothe of dyaper of ij ells and a q<sup>ter</sup>

Item an awter clothe of dyaper scant iiij ells wrought at the ende w<sup>t</sup> blewe threde half a yarde longe†

Item an Awter clothe of dyaper skant iiij ells ell brode skant

Item an Awter clothe of dyaper of iiij ells wrought at bothe ends w<sup>t</sup> blewe threde w<sup>t</sup> ij rayes at eche ende

Item a couerpane of one ell longe w<sup>t</sup> a frence at bothe ends‡

### The apparell of the high awter

Item an awter clothe of Purple velvet embroidered w<sup>t</sup> keyes and swourdes

Item a sute of blewe damaske w<sup>t</sup> flowers of golde w<sup>t</sup> a crucifyx

Item an awter cloth of blewe velvet w<sup>t</sup> the scotts armes§

Item a sute of red steyned w<sup>t</sup> brannches steyned w<sup>t</sup> annells bering Corpus xpi w<sup>t</sup> peter and Powle||

Item an awter clothe of whyte stayned w<sup>t</sup> powne garneds¶ w<sup>t</sup> a frontlet of silke with M of golde

Item an awter clothe of Whyte for lent w<sup>t</sup> crosses of red w<sup>t</sup> ij Curtens of white lynnen

Item ij Curtens of paynted cloth w<sup>t</sup> Angells sensing

Item a couering for the hige awter of black Bockeram

Item a canapie of red clothe of golde lyned w<sup>t</sup> grene silke w<sup>t</sup> iiij knoppes guilt

\* In the margin is a note that these were lacking.

† In the margin is written, "fourer auter clothes stollen."

‡ In the margin is written the word "not."

§ In the margin is written the word "gone."

¶ *Ibid.*

|| *I.e.*, pomegranates.

Item a canapie of cloth of Tyssue w<sup>t</sup> iiij knoppes guilt

Item a canapie of redde silke lyned w<sup>t</sup> blewe bordred w<sup>t</sup> a wreth w<sup>t</sup> iiij knoppes guilt

Item an awter cloth of white damaske frenged w<sup>t</sup> whyte and red

Banners and crosse clothes w<sup>t</sup> vayles

In primis a crosse Banner with the Image of S<sup>t</sup> peter w<sup>t</sup> keyes and swords

Item a crosse banner of the baptising of Jhu Christ and S<sup>t</sup> John Baptist\*

Item a crosse banner of the trynitie of red stayned clothe

Item a crosse banner of blewe silke w<sup>t</sup> o<sup>r</sup> lady vpon it

Item a crosse banner for the crosse in Ester tyme for processions of grene sarcenet of the coronacon of o<sup>r</sup> lady and assumption

Item a crosse banner of double satten w<sup>t</sup> the transfiguracon of oure lorde frenged w<sup>t</sup> a black scouchen† at eu<sup>y</sup> corner

Item ij litle passion Banners

Item ij stremers of red steyned, steyned w<sup>t</sup> the Images of Peter and Powle

Item an olde stremere of silke w<sup>t</sup> tres of gold

Item a crosse Banner w<sup>t</sup> the Image of Saint Andro w<sup>t</sup> a pane‡ of red damaske w<sup>t</sup> a grene frence rounde about hym§

Item a crosse banner of grene sarcenet w<sup>t</sup> the Image of Jhus and the foure Evangelists w<sup>t</sup> crosse keyes

Item a stremere of blewe sarcenet w<sup>t</sup> the picture of S<sup>t</sup> Peter written w<sup>t</sup> Sancte Petre orate [*sic*] pro nobis

Item iiij smalle banners of silke w<sup>t</sup> angells bering corpus xpi vj†

Item ij banners of silke for the quier of the kings armes

Item a Banner of silke for the quier of whyte and red roses

Item a banner of red silke the iiij<sup>th</sup> parte white siluer for the quier

Item a banner of golde w<sup>t</sup> a rodebande in midd's for the quier

Item xx<sup>ii</sup> smalle Penonds|| for children

Item an olde vayle to hang before the hye autler steyned w<sup>t</sup> dyvers stories

\* In the margin is written, "Mr. Richemond had it."

† *I.e.*, an escutcheon.

‡ Square.

§ In the margin is written, "my Lady morrys had it."

|| *I.e.*, banners.

Item a vayne to hange before the rode steyned  
w<sup>t</sup> the passion

Item ij Banners for the quier of blewe  
sarcenet one w<sup>t</sup> the Image of o<sup>r</sup> lady  
w<sup>t</sup> her childe in hir armes, and the other  
of the blessed Trynitie

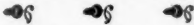
(To be continued.)



## Publications and Proceedings of Archæological Societies.

### PUBLICATIONS.

The second part of the *Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological Society* for the current year, recently issued to members, contains the late Rev. J. B. Blake-way's "History of the Isle, Rossall, Sutton, Sarsaw, Shelton, Wolascot, Welbach and Whitley, and Woodcote and Horton, all in the Liberties of Shrewsbury," edited by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher; "Old Shropshire Wills"; and the conclusion of the "History of Selattyn," by the Hon. Mrs. Bulkeley-Owen.



The *Transactions of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society*, vol. viii., Part IV., just issued, contain an "In Memoriam Notice of the Rev. Andrew Trollope"; a paper on the "Estates of the Earls of Chester, and the Dispensers in certain Leicestershire Manors," by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher; and a further portion of a "Calendar of Leicestershire Wills, 1559-1649," transcribed and edited by Mr. Henry Hartopp.

### PROCEEDINGS.

THE DEVONSHIRE ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AND ART held a three days' meeting at Kingsbridge, on July 27, 28, and 29. A full report of the proceedings of the Association was given in the *Western Morning News*, from which we have abbreviated the following account of those sections of the work of the Association which dealt with archæology. The retiring president was the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, and he was succeeded by Mr. J. Hine, one of the original members of the Association, who took part in its formation thirty-six years ago. The first day was occupied with the business matters of the Association, and with the president's address. On the second day Mr. F. T. Elworthy read the report of the committee on Devonshire verbal provincialisms, which gave explanatory notes of the origin, meaning, and use of several quaint terms.

The report of the committee on barrows was brought up by Mr. R. Burnard. Its main feature was a record of the exploration of an undisturbed kistvaen at Water Down, discovered by Mr. Burnard.

Whilst examining some hut circles with the Rev. S. Baring-Gould on April 29, Mr. Burnard found a small barrow, which appeared to be intact. It was not easily distinguishable from the ground. But on opening the barrow a large flat stone was found in the centre, weighing 6 or 7 cwt. Surrounding it was an oblong enclosure, formed by a series of stones lying inward layer on layer. These were covered entirely by the barrow, and, therefore, invisible until opened out by the spade. The removal of the large cover-stone disclosed a small kistvaen full of soil. In this soil was found a small urn of pottery, 10 inches high, lying on its side. An analysis of its contents did not give any indication of the urn having contained the remains of a cremated body. The discovery was important because it was the first exploration of the smaller barrows on Dartmoor which had yielded definite results. Mr. Elworthy gave reasons for believing that the barrow was not of the very earliest type. In his judgment the vase had merely contained the remains of food deposited with the interment. Mr. Burnard disbelieved it was a mere food-urn. Cautiously and tentatively he suggested that it contained the cremated remains of a portion of the human body.

Submitting the report of the committee on Devonshire records, Mr. J. Brooking Rowe explained that it consisted of a continuation of the volume of Fox's memoirs. Commencing with a memoir of John Hudson, of Plymouth, it also included a memoir by Fox of Zaccariah Mudge, an old vicar of St. Andrew's, and the first draft of Northcote's memoir of Sir Joshua Reynolds, some of the memoirs containing several quaint and interesting anecdotes.

The Rev. S. Baring-Gould brought up the report of the Dartmoor Exploration Committee. It recorded a considerable advance made in knowledge of prehistoric antiquities on Dartmoor, good work having been done during the past twelve months. The work undertaken during the year had been the planning of Stallmore stone row, and the re-erection of some of the fallen stones belonging to it; the planning of the settlement and the stone circle on Langstone Moor, Petertavy Common; the planning of the circle on White Moor, near Cosden; the excavation of an enclosure on Bladeslade Down; the examination and planning of an enclosure at Smollacombe; the examination of some hut-circles on Halsehanger Common; and the excavation of a cairn, and exploration of an untouched kistvaen on Chagford Common. The circle on Langstone Moor was one of the finest on Dartmoor, consisting of sixteen stones in an irregular formation. The circle on White Moor was very inferior in size and dignity to that on Langstone Moor, and had been sadly mutilated. The hut-circle in Blackslade Down was 23 feet in diameter, with remains of double walls, all more or less ruined. After giving further details of the explorations, the report added that representations had been made to the County and District Councils on the destruction wrought by road-menders on Sherberton Common, and it was to be hoped that this would have the effect of restraining men who apparently grubbed up the nearest stones and broke them up for road metalling, quite regardless as to whether they formed portions of ancient monuments or were mere surface-stones lying as Nature placed

them. All who valued the ancient monuments strewn over the surface of Dartmoor and adjacent commons should keep a strict watch, especially on stone monuments situated near roads, and cases of spoliation should be promptly reported. The danger was far greater outside the limits of the forest than within, for the Duchy authorities were anxious to preserve these interesting relics.

Mr. C. E. Robinson read the first report of the committee on the photographic survey of Devonshire. In response to the committee's invitation, twenty amateur photographers had promised to co-operate, and it was probable they would soon send in about 600 sets of photographs. Considering the short time which had elapsed since its formation, the committee felt the results were encouraging. Replying to a question, Mr. Robinson said it was proposed to deposit photographs at Plymouth, Torquay, Exeter, and Barnstaple.

In a brief paper on the publication of Devonshire records, Mrs. Frances B. Troup announced that the council of the society had accepted an offer from the British Record Society to include certain Devonshire records in their publications, and had selected the calendars of the Probate Court at Exeter as the first record to be published.

The Rev. W. H. Thornton read a paper on "Some Reminiscences of the Wykes of Southtawton, and a Few Remarks about their Residences." The family, at one time numerous, now extinct, was a curious one, spelling their name in a great variety of ways, there being no less than sixty different modes employed, while in the Southtawton register the name appeared in ten different forms. In Southtawton, in close proximity, were three interesting ancient residences, which were occupied by the Wykes in the days of Elizabeth.

Mr. J. Harris read a series of epitaphs collected from churches, churchyards, and burial-places in Kingsbridge and neighbourhood. In making the collection, he discovered no less than seventy different versions of the lines:

"Affliction sore long time he bore,  
Physicians were in vain;  
Till God was pleased Death should him seize,  
To ease him of his pain."

The Rev. T. W. Whale read a paper on "Exchequer Tax-books and Domesday Identification."

Two papers were contributed by the Rev. Oswald J. Reichel on the "Hundreds of Teignbridge and Northtawton," dealing in detail with the Domesday constituents of these hundreds.

Mr. J. Martin sent a paper, which was read by the Rev. W. Harpley, on "The Camelford of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle: Where was it?" and discussed at considerable length as to whether Camelford was the site of the battle which was fought between the Welsh and the Devonians at Gaffelford in 823, arriving at the conclusion that Camelford and Gaffelford were distinct, and not identical places.

The Rev. F. T. Colby, D.D., read a paper on "Mottoes of Some Devonshire Families." Many of the mottoes were of a religious character, while others, especially in the case of those who held high positions in the army or navy, had relation to historical events.

On the concluding day a paper on the "Destruction of Vermin in Rural Parishes" was read by Dr. T. N. Brushfield, of Budleigh Salterton. It contained a description of the various Acts of Parliament which authorized the payment by parish wardens of small sums for the extermination of foxes, birds of prey, rats, and other vermin in the rural districts, and the operation of these enactments. One of these measures was styled an Act for the Preservation of Grain, but it was a singular fact that the essentially graminivorous birds were entirely excluded from the Act. Every parish was allowed to carry out the Acts in its own way, and while some were niggardly in their payments, others were more generous, with the result that labourers often killed the animals in one parish and took them into another for payment. Towards the middle of the last century the Acts gradually began to fall into disuse, but at the same time a rage for slaughtering small birds began to prevail, and in the East Devon parishes especially very large amounts were paid out of the ordinary borough rates for the destruction of sparrows. Wolves were nearly extinct when this legislation was passed, and the last wolf said to have been killed in England was at Ludgvan, near Penzance, towards the middle of the sixteenth century. Incidentally, Dr. Brushfield mentioned that foxes were not only considered as vermin, but were paid for at the very highest rate.

Mrs. Frances B. Troup contributed a paper on "An Exeter Worthy and his Biographer." It gave a sketch of the career of Ignatius Jordan, who, born at Lyme Regis, migrated to Exeter early in life, and becoming a successful citizen, filled various public offices, including that of Sheriff in 1611, and Mayor in 1617, and in the closing years of his life represented the city in Parliament. Some particulars were also given of Fernando Nicholls, who wrote a biography of the Exeter worthy.

Mr. R. Burnard sent a paper on "Dartmoor Stone Implements and Weapons." In his absence, the Rev. W. Harpley, general secretary, explained that it was of an extremely technical character, though very valuable. It was a description of implements and weapons which had been found by the Dartmoor Exploration Committee, and indicated their size, shape, and the materials of which they were composed. The paper was not read, but it was explained that it would be published with illustrations in the Transactions.

Under the title of "Extracts from the Pipe Rolls of Henry II. relating to Devon, with an Appendix from Testa de Neville," the Rev. Oswald J. Reichel gave details of the ancient pipe rolls, which he explained were payments made to the Exchequer by sheriffs of counties, lords or barons, and tenants in chief of estate held under the Crown.

The Rev. J. Erskine Risk sent a paper on the "Bishoprics and Lands of the Five Western Dioceses of Winchester, Ramsbury, Sherborne, Wells, Crediton, and their Divisions," giving details about these dioceses in early times.

"Some Notes on the Tything of Pennycross or Western Peverill," found among the papers of the late Mr. R. N. Worth, were communicated by his son, Mr. R. Hansford Worth. The notes consisted chiefly of extracts from the parish register and churchwardens' books of purely local interest.



It will be seen that some thoroughly good work was done, and the arrangement of the Devonshire Association meetings may well be commended as a model for other societies. Besides archaeological subjects, other matters were discussed and papers read, one of the most important of which was by the Rev. W. Harpley on the "Absence of Small Lakes or Tarns from Dartmoor."



### Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

NATURAL HISTORY IN SHAKESPEARE'S TIME, being extracts illustrative of the subject as he knew it, made by H. W. Seager, M.B. Cloth, 8vo., pp. viii, 358. London: Elliot Stock.

This is an edifying and an amusing book, as well as one which will form a convenient companion to Shakespeare. The plan of the book is very simple. Under an alphabetical list of fauna and flora is a list of Shakespeare's allusions to each. This is followed

reference to *Hamlet*, I. v. 89, 90, followed by quotations regarding the insect from Berthelet, Lupton, Lilly, etc. In this way the reader is able to learn



by brief quotations from the chief books on natural history which were available in his day. Thus, to take one example, under "Glow-worm" is a

at a glance what was the folklore, scientific knowledge, or fabulous belief regarding each object in Shakespeare's time, and accessible to him. Mr. Seager points out, however, that in many cases Shakespeare's knowledge was in advance of his contemporaries who wrote on natural history. What is likely to strike the reader as much as anything in going through the book is that not a few of the wildest of the fables rest on a certain substratum of truth. We are told, for example, of a cat who infected with illness a number of monks who had made a pet of it. Modern science would tell us that this is quite probable, though it would discredit the reason assigned for the infection, namely, that the cat had been playing with a poisonous snake!

Lack of personal cleanliness in times past led to many inconveniences, and to the wide prevalence of certain insects which it is not considered polite at the present day to indicate more precisely by name. There is a vigorous woodcut on p. 191 (copied from the *Hortus Sanitatis*) of a lady twirling a round brush in her spouse's head, while on the ground are to be seen certain of the nameless creatures crawling away. The picture of the bedstead on p. 116 with fleas as large as rabbits gives a vivid representation of the discomfort which those lively little insects can create. It is but poor satisfaction to be told, as the reader is, on the authority of Mouffet, that it is no disgrace to swarm with fleas as it is with other vermin. These illustrations, copied by a photographic process from the pictures in the *Hortus Sanitatis*, add much to the interest of the book. It must not be supposed that they only deal with vermin and creeping things. The lions on p. 184 are delightful beasts, and quite heraldic

in visage; while the stork (p. 298) with its nest of young on the roof of a house is very spirited, and is quite a realistic picture. So, too, is the elephant on p. 101. But of all the illustrations, that of Leviathan waiting to gobble up a whale is the most wonderful. Not much surprise need be felt at the statement that the little fishes were wont to come from



all parts to witness the encounter. We need not say more. Mr. Seager has compiled a very interesting volume, which is excellently got up. Our only complaint is that the book is bound in a sharp, crisp kind of cloth, the edges of which grate against the hand when holding the book, and set one's teeth on edge; but perhaps this is intended as a proper accompaniment to the due appreciation of some of the pictures. There is a good and full index.



THE BLAZON OF EPISCOPACY, with 1,000 illustrations. By the Rev. W. K. Riland Bedford. 4to., pp. x, 269. Oxford: Clarendon Press. Price 31s. 6d. net.

Mr. Bedford's well-known work, *The Blazon of Episcopacy*, was published thirty-nine years ago, and besides having long been out of print has also become quite out of date. As the author says, so much fresh material has been brought to light relating to the subject, that a more systematic classification of the authorities cited is now reasonably demanded.

The new edition is, practically speaking, a new book, so large an amount of fresh matter does it contain. The arrangement is as follows: First, each English and Welsh see is taken by itself, and the blazon of each of its bishop's arms is given verbally.

This is followed by a set of eighty-one plates, each of which contains twelve engraved shields of arms. Then follows an "Ordinary" of episcopal arms. This latter contains not merely the arms of English and Welsh bishops, but also those of pre-Reformation and Anglican bishops of Scotland and Ireland as well.

The book is indispensable to the student of heraldry, as well as to the ecclesiologist. To many others also it will be found of great use, for it is curious how often complete ignorance prevails where it might least be expected. In the case of one of the most historic of our English sees, a prelate who died about five years ago applied to a local antiquary for information as to the portrait of one of his predecessors, the only clue to the identification of the painting being a shield of arms which it bore in one corner. Reference to the former edition of Mr. Bedford's work soon solved the problem, which, however, was not a very puzzling one.

So far as we have been able to test a work like this, it seems to be remarkably accurate and free from slips. The arms assigned to Archbishop Sancroft on the authority of his seal and a grant are not quite the same as those engraved on the silver-gilt altar candlesticks which he presented to York Minster; but this is the only point where the book has failed us, and in that instance the authority of the seal and the grant must, of course, outweigh the evidence of the arms engraved on the candlesticks.

The book is excellently got up, and the plates, without being very artistic, are clear and useful. We have much pleasure in drawing our readers' attention to the fact of the issue of the new edition.



A KEY TO ENGLISH ANTIQUITIES, with SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE SHEFFIELD AND ROTHERHAM DISTRICT. By Ella S. Armitage. Cloth, 8vo. Sheffield: William Townsend.

It is a pleasure to be able to speak fairly well of this book. It is an intelligent guide to the antiquities of the neighbourhood of Sheffield and Rotherham. The plan is a good one, as there is first given an introduction to the different classes of antiquities, and then a description of the different objects in the district, with an application of the earlier instruction in detail. Thus a person who may be presumed to know nothing of archaeology has in the first instance lessons therein, and then the lessons are locally applied. The book ought to be widely circulated in the district, for it will do much to make people learn to appreciate and take an intelligent interest in the many ancient secular and ecclesiastical remains with which Sheffield and Rotherham are surrounded. Much of what the authoress says is admirable, although the allusion to "antiquarians" in the Preface is an unfortunate slip, and the attempt to set Mr. G. T. Clark right as to the age of the castles is ridiculous in the extreme. The warning given to beginners on the subject of the study of antiquities is excellent, and so is the succeeding paragraph, stating that the authoress has endeavoured "to distinguish conjecture from fact in this book by the constant use of the words 'it is supposed,' or 'it appears,' a use so frequent that it may possibly be wearisome to the reader. But nothing is

more necessary in the present state of English archaeology than carefully to distinguish between facts and conjectures."

The latter portion of the book is occupied with a description of the ancient parish churches of the district. It is sad to note what havoc the "restorer" has made, and is making, in the Sheffield district. Speaking of Sprotborough Church, we are told that it contains, among an unusual number of objects of unique interest, a Frith stool, of which only two others (those at Hexham and Beverley) are known. Here the authoress is caught napping. It is simply a conjecture that the stone seats at Beverley and Hexham were Frith stools, or, as she explains it, "seats in which runaways from justice were safe for a time from their pursuers." Nor is there any evidence that Sprotborough Church had any exceptional right of sanctuary attached to it. Far more probably both the Hexham and Beverley seats were ancient stone bishops' seats, removed from the east end when the apses were destroyed. There is another such seat at Kilkenny Cathedral, while the chair of St. Augustine at Canterbury is a very well known example still retaining its original use. At Norwich and Winchester there were similar stone seats at the east, and another remained at Peterborough as the "abbot's chair," on the south of the altar, till the demolition of the reredos during the Commonwealth. The Sprotborough chair is probably only an ordinary stone *sedile*, and had nothing to do with any right of sanctuary. It was, curiously enough, dug up in the churchyard.

The subject of "sanctuary," we may remark in conclusion, is one which has not hitherto received proper attention.

At the end of the book is a useful list of works recommended to the student on antiquities generally, and in particular as relating to the districts of Sheffield and Rotherham.



ANCIENT ENGLISH HOLY-WEEK CEREMONIAL. By Henry John Feasey. Demy 8vo., cloth extra, pp. 247. London: Thomas Baker. Price 7s. net.

The modern taste for mediævalism has led to much attention being paid of late years to the ceremonial usages prevalent in the Church of England before the Reformation. A sort of idea has been entertained that what is to be seen at the present day in a Roman Catholic service on the Continent represents what was to have been seen in an English church before the Reformation. Dr. Rock, in his well-known work, *Hierurgia*, was, perhaps, the first to give an inkling that this notion is erroneous. Still, it has been very much fostered by a certain active, though small, section of the Anglican clergy, who have been only too ready to interpret the doubtful rubrics of the Book of Common Prayer by what they have seen in use in Roman Catholic churches abroad. Latterly a more serious attempt to learn what were really the actual ceremonies in use in the Established Church before the Reformation has been made; and the old service-books, together with inventories and other documentary evidences have been brought into requisition, to the great discomfiture of the "correct"

Anglican ritualist. Viewed from an archaeological standpoint—and from that standpoint alone the *Antiquary* can view it—the investigation into English pre-Reformation ritual is not by any means an unimportant inquiry. Without it, it is impossible to understand at all intelligently our ancient ecclesiastical buildings, and as nearly every parish has an old church standing in its midst (perhaps the only object of antiquity it contains), it is but reasonable to wish to know how those who built it used it, and for what purpose such and such a feature in it served. In this way alone can we ever hope to learn definitely what was the use, for instance, of the low side-window, or to unravel other puzzles presented by certain features to be met with from time to time.

Mr. Feasey concentrates his energies on the customs prevailing during the week before Easter, which he calls "Holy Week." (We should like, in passing, to know whether there is any old English authority for the name as applied to that particular week.) His plan is to describe each particular object, ceremony, or service, and then to illustrate it by quotations from inventories and other contemporary documents. This is the proper way of setting to work, and much useful information is given in the book on the Lenten veil, the rood cloth, Palm Sunday services, Tenebræ, creeping to the cross, the great Paschal, and other matters, and the book bears evidence of much care and painstaking research.

We think authorities should have been more freely given for statements made, as, for instance, that on p. 17, in regard to the dropping of the Lenten veil on the Wednesday before Easter or on Good Friday. On p. 35 allusion is made to the mediæval practice of using the altar cross as a processional cross, and fixing it, when so used, to the top of a staff. It is interesting in this connection to note that the Poitiers *Rituale*, published by Bishop de Bouillé in 1829, alludes to this custom as then in use in that diocese. Possibly it even still prevails.

On p. 87 Judas candles are mentioned in connection with the Tenebræ service. Mr. Feasey does not make it quite clear what he thinks they were, but implies that this was a name for candles of unbleached wax. He may be correct, although there is a different explanation of the name. The Judas itself, from which more likely the candles were called, was another thing, and it is fully dealt with by Mr. Feasey with a number of illustrative quotations. The following allusions to it may be conveniently added to those cited by him:

John Croxton, of York, chandler, in 1393, bequeathed "to Richard my brother xiiij. iiij*d.*, and the blake herce with the Ewangele, and iiij torchese of grene wyth the Judase" (*Test. Ebor.*, i. 185).

Thomas Thornholm, Esquire, of Harstap, who directed that he was to be buried at Burton Agnes Church, in the East Riding, bequeathed two shillings in 1465 "sustentacioni cujusdam luminis vocati torches quæ ponuntur super les Judasses ibidem" (*Test. Ebor.*, ii. 273).

And in the inventory of the goods (1409-10) of Hugh Grantham, mason, of York, "j Judas pro j torch" was valued at eightpence (*Test. Ebor.*, iii. 48).

The statement as to the meaning of the English name Maundy Thursday will not, we think, stand, and we could have wished that Mr. Feasey had given

some authority for it. There are, too, some strange blunders in the Latin and Greek quotations in the book, which, however, is one which contains a great deal of useful and out-of-the-way information on the subjects with which it deals. We only hope it is not intended as a sort of new *Directorium Anglicanum* for practical use.



ENGLISH MINSTRELSIE. Vol. vii. Edited by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould. Cloth, royal 4to. Pp. xxiv, 117. Edinburgh: T. C. and E. C. Jack. Price 10s.

This work is now approaching completion, and the seventh volume before us fully maintains the excellent characteristics of its predecessors. Prefixed to it is an admirable portrait of Mr. Baring-Gould, and the work begins with an unsigned essay on English folk-music, which, however, bears clear evidence of its authorship. It is illustrated with some portraits, besides pictures of inns and houses. Among the portraits is one of the Rev. H. Fleetwood Sheppard. Following the introductory essay alluded to come, as usual, the "Notes to Songs." The songs included in this volume comprise "Colin's Request" (1713); "Richard of Taunton Dean" (1716); "Songs of Shepherds" (1652); "Come here, Fellow Servant" (1759), which by a curious slip Mr. Baring-Gould attributes in part to "Hoadly, Archbishop of Canterbury." Fortunately for the credit of the Church of England, Hoadly never rose to the post of Primate, but died Bishop of Winchester, in 1761; "Brave Men of Kent" (1690); "There was an Old Woman lived under a Hill" (1669); and many others, which it is impossible to name. Mr. Baring-Gould's many-sided activity is well shown in this work, of which it is a pleasure to continue to speak in terms of cordial appreciation.



A MANUAL OF WOOD-CARVING. By William Bemrose. Crown 4to. Twentieth edition, enlarged, with 130 designs. London: Bemrose and Sons, Limited. Price 5s.

A book which has reached its twentieth edition can scarcely need any further recommendation, and as Mr. Bemrose's useful manual of wood-carving has acquired that distinction it is not necessary for us to say much, except to record the bare fact of the issue of the new edition. For the information of any who may not be personally acquainted with the work, we may, however, briefly say that it comprises an Intro-

duction on the subject of wood-carving by the late Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt, F.S.A., which is followed by a chapter on English domestic woodwork, from the pen of Mr. W. Bemrose. Then comes a series of instructions, clearly and concisely given by the author, as to wood-carving, the tools to use, and how to use them. In addition there are twenty plates of designs, several of which are photographic representations of pieces of ancient carved domestic furniture. All the plates are serviceable helps to the carver, but we do not care for the designs for church furniture on Plate XIII. They might have passed muster thirty years ago, but will not stand scrutiny at the present day. When the twenty-first edition appears we shall look for the substitution of something better than the designs on this particular Plate. The rest of the book is satisfactory.



We have received from the author (Mr. W. J. Kaye, M.A., F.S.A.) a copy of *A Brief History of the Church and Parish of Gosberton*. The book, which is well illustrated, is published at the low price of 2s. It deals with the outlines of the history of a Lincolnshire church and parish. The church, like so many others in that part of England, is a noble structure, cruciform in plan, and with a tall central spire. Mr. Kaye gives an interesting description of it, and of the outlines of the secular history of the parish, and we have much pleasure in drawing attention to the book.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.

